

THE SENATE'S LONE HAND

Various Nominees Are Confirmed Promptly.

The "Greatest Legislative Show on Earth" gave its fourteenth performance yesterday with an unvaried program as an attraction.

The curtain rose promptly at 2 o'clock, and after the rendering of the customary overture, Senator Achi moved the suspension of the rules, in order to take up the Governor's appointments.

James H. Boyd, for the office of Superintendent of Public Works, was the first appointment considered, and on motion by Senator J. T. Brown, was approved.

W. H. Wright for Treasurer and E. S. Boyd for Land Commissioner, were also on the motion of J. T. Brown approved.

"Dr. C. L. Garvin, member of the Board of Health," was the next item called out by the clerk.

A dead silence followed this announcement, which was finally broken by Senator Cecil Brown, moving to approve of the appointment.

"Oily Bill" was on his feet in an instant, and shouted, "I move to reject the appointment," which was "kokuaded" by nearly all of the Independent members of the Senate.

Cecil Brown was then recognized, and wanted to know the reason for wanting to reject the appointment. As far as he was personally concerned, said Mr. Brown, he did not know Dr. Garvin except by reputation. The doctor had arrived during the cholera epidemic, and had rendered valuable service in stamping out that dread disease. If the Senate intended to adopt such tactics by rejecting the appointments of good men on the Board of Health they would not have any Board of Health at all. "In the States," continued Mr. Brown, "it was customary to approve all the reputable appointments made by the President or Governors, and those that were turned down owed it to their unfitness for the position."

"It is not an easy matter for the Governor to fill up vacancies on the Board of Health, because the members of the board would necessarily have to neglect a great deal of their practice. If there is any good reason advanced as to why Dr. Garvin should not be approved I would vote to reject, but until such proofs are produced I will sustain the Governor's appointment."

Senator Carter referred the opposition to section 80, chapter 3 of the Organic Act, which governs the power of the Governor in appointing the members of the Board of Health.

It was the majority in the Senate who turned down the Governor's appointments at the last regular session, said Senator Carter, and for no reason at all except that they were appointed by the Governor. If the majority had only changed the laws doing away with the powers of the Board of Health there would not be such a serious objection to turning down the appointments, there would then be no necessity of having any Board of Health under those conditions. It was too late in the day, however, to make any changes in the law; the golden opportunity has passed by.

Mr. Carter said a prominent physician had told him that if the Legislature turned down any more members of the board, there would be a hard time to get any one to take their places. Any physician of standing would not accept an offer to serve on the board if they had such a Legislature to deal with.

"What would happen to the Kakaako district if there was no Board of Health?" continued Mr. Carter. "Disease would become rampant, and the people of Honolulu would have to go through the horrors of another epidemic. Members of this Senate must remember that without the board the city's garbage would not be collected, and a pretty condition of affairs would exist. Who would perform the work?" he asked.

"The Public Works Department," answered Senator Russell.

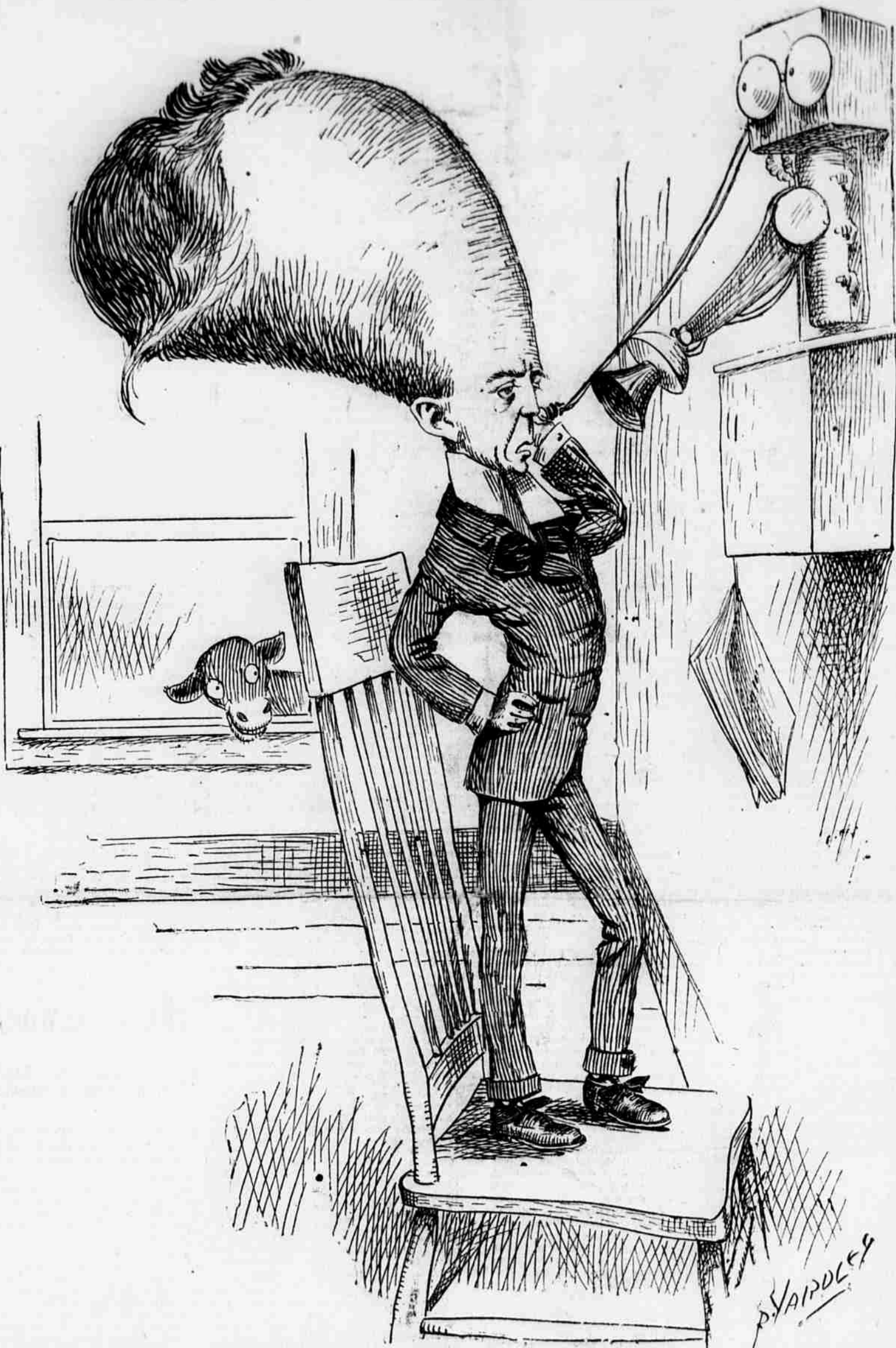
Senator Carter contradicted this statement, and said the entire garbage system was under the control of the Board of Health, and it was too late in the day for any change to be made in the laws in order to switch the work over to some other department. Just because "Oily Bill" wanted to reject the appointment was no reason why it should be done.

"As for my esteemed contemporary (Dr. Russell), he no doubt thinks that the Attorney-General or some other could perform this work of collecting garbage," Mr. Carter then inquired of the "Siberian" statesman if he thought that an appropriation for the collection of garbage could be placed in the Public Works Department schedule. If the superintendent of that department would draw a warrant for such work, would the auditor allow it? If the member from Hilo had such thoughts in his head it showed he was sadly deficient in his conception of the law.

At this juncture "Oily Bill" jumped to his feet and shouted, "I call the member to order. He has talked over

(Continued on Page 5.)

MORE CONTEMPT.



THE JUDGE—Hello Grand Jury! I Find I Have the Contempt of the Whole Community. I Order You to Indict Everybody.

PROF. STUBBS' VIEWS ON THE LABOR QUESTION ON THE ISLAND PLANTATIONS AS GIVEN IN AN OFFICIAL REPORT

It is difficult to treat this subject in a short article, and yet no study of the agricultural conditions of the islands would be complete without reference to this important factor. For a half century the resources and ingenuity of the planters of these islands have been taxed to their utmost in devising the best means of procuring laborers suitable for their work. Special commissioners have been dispatched to distant parts of the globe for the purpose of securing the desired immigration. Earnest efforts have been made in the way of carefully prepared reports and extensive correspondence. Large sums of money have been expended for costly voyages in the hope of obtaining permanent additions to the population of the islands which would develop and maintain the growing agriculture. And yet the struggle continues. From the first arrival of coolies, in 1852, up to the present time there has been

no cessation in the arduous efforts to obtain an adequate supply of labor for the plantations. The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, established in 1850, issued a circular stating that "the introduction of coolie labor from China to supply the places of the rapidly decreasing native population was a subject of great importance." In 1852 the first introduction of coolies was made and the experiment was satisfactory. They proved able and willing laborers and quieted for a while all apprehension of future trouble in obtaining labor. Other cargoes were soon sent for and received.

But while the coolies were and are good workers it was soon discovered that laborers imported for plantations could not be relied upon as permanent settlers and homeseekers, and were therefore, from a state standpoint, very undesirable immigrants. The planters wanted laborers for profit; the King desired permanent settlers for the benefit of the country. To bring in immigrants required funds, which the former alone could supply, but they were unwilling to burden them-

selves with the trouble and expense of families. Hence the plans of the King failed. In 1859 a few South Sea Islanders were landed on Kauai to work on a plantation under contract. They resembled Hawaiians, were educated and had Christian names. It was hoped that this beginning would be the means, ultimately, of repopulating the islands and supplying the needed labor, but the hope was never realized, as will be shown later. In 1863 another cry for importation of labor was heard, but the inquiry was everywhere made: Whom and how? The importation of white men as laborers was inadmissible; ditto with negroes. The coolie was an undesirable citizen and as a laborer of no great value. Private planters would import only men, rejecting women and children. Laborers could not be obtained from Pacific islands; therefore resort must again be had to China.

In the meanwhile sugar production increased rapidly. New plantations were opened and more labor demanded. The statesmen decried plantation morals, due

to the large excess of men over women; they deprecated the class of coolies imported, and appealed to the patriotism of the planters to aid the Government in introducing carefully selected agriculturists.

A plan was suggested of introducing to Hawaii certain races of the Malay Archipelago, but the Government was without the means of consummating so favorable a project. In this imperative demand for labor the only alternative left was to introduce more coolies, which was done. The "Chinese coolie system," as it was called at this time, had an odium attached to it almost equal to that of the slave trade. It was reported that men had been actually purchased from the mandarins for a few dollars each, while the contractors picked up vagrants and sold them at public auction in the markets of Peru and elsewhere. The horrors of the slave trade were in some instances repeated and the deported coolies often succumbed to brutal privations and hard-

(Continued on Page 5.)

MURDERER MUST HANG

Supreme Court Has Rendered Decision.

The Supreme Court yesterday rendered decision in the case of Fughara Orieman vs. the Territory of Hawaii, ordering that the plaintiff be re-sentenced to death.

The Japanese was convicted of murder in the first degree at the July term of the First Circuit Court at Hilo last year, and sentenced to capital punishment.

In sentencing the prisoner Judge Little appointed September 21, 1900, as the day of execution. A stay of execution was granted under a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied on its return.

Subsequently the case was appealed to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and was continued from the December to the March term.

The opinion given yesterday of the Supreme Court is unanimous, and is written by Justice Galbraith. Seventeen errors were assigned by the petitioner in his writ, but only three of these were argued. In regard to this Justice Galbraith says: "This court cannot be expected to wander out into the realm of investigation in search for visionary errors or to presume that errors might have occurred in the course of the trial."

One of the errors argued was a matter of the rules of court which the court declines to consider, it not having appeared in the original petition. Another matter was the following: "That the grand jury returning the indictment against petitioner was not drawn in the manner provided by law, and was therefore an illegal body." The comment upon this is as follows:

"The general rule is that the formalities for the selection, organization and doings of the grand jury are things separable from the judicial jurisdiction and other like fundamentals; so that defendants can waive irregularities therein, and they do waive any one whereof they have knowledge if they fail to object thereto promptly, or at the first step in the cause permissible."

The record does not disclose that the defendant sought to avail himself of any possible irregularity in the drawing of the grand jury or the competency of any of its members prior to the commencement of the proceedings in this court. Under the above rule he certainly waived any rights he may have had to urge this objection at this time.

"The third objection is as to the form of sentence, because it fixed a time and place. This is not at variance with any Hawaiian law, but authorities are against the practice. The question is now regulated by statute in England and in the majority of States in the United States."

"Yet even where practice was to fix time and place in the sentence, it did not prevent the execution from being carried out otherwise in a case where it failed at the originally stated time and place."

The syllabus of Judge Galbraith's opinion is as follows:

"Objections to the manner of drawing and empanelling the grand jury returning an indictment must be presented and urged to the court at the first opportunity, or they will be deemed waived."

"Every presumption is in favor of the regularity of the proceedings of the trial court. When the record is silent as to the manner of drawing the grand jury this court will presume that it was regularly and properly drawn."

"The time and place of execution are by law no part of the judgment. There is no statute in this Territory authorizing the court in pronouncing the death sentence to name the place and day of execution."

"Where the court in pronouncing the death sentence names the place and day of execution, the sentence is not thereby rendered void. That part of the sentence in excess of the authority of the court being separable from the legal part may be stricken out, or the prisoner may be taken before the court and re-sentenced."

The opinion concludes:

"We are bound to conclude from the record before us that the petitioner was legally and rightfully convicted."

"Now that the day of execution named in the sentence has passed, it seems its presence there can in no way prejudice any right of the petitioner. But in order to avoid any possible question of the regularity of the proceedings in the execution of the greatest punishment known to the law, it is deemed advisable that the petitioner should be re-sentenced. This may be done either in this court or in the Circuit Court. As a matter of practice we prefer that it should be done in the Circuit Court."

"We therefore remand the record to the Circuit Court of the Fourth Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, and direct that the petitioner be taken before said court, at a regular or special term thereof, and re-sentenced to suffer the punishment prescribed by law for the crime whereof he has been duly convicted, and that in the meantime the petitioner be kept in close confinement by the high sheriff."

WRANGLING SENATORS

A Muddle Over the Appropriation Bill.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The entire afternoon session of the Senate was given over to the consideration of the minority and majority reports from the Committee on Public Health and Education.

The question as to whether or not four normal inspectors should be employed, occupied the most of the time of the Senators.

Sensors J. F. Brown and Kanuha were very much opposed to the employment of four inspectors, giving as their reasons that the inspectors' duties were very light, they throwing the burden of their work upon the shoulders of their subordinates.

There was no morning session, that being given over to the committees in order to allow them to prepare their reports.

The afternoon session opened at 2 o'clock, and the first business to be transacted was the minority report from Senator Russell of the Committee on Education. Senator Russell wanted to wait until Senator Achil would arrive and present the majority report, but upon the suggestion of Senator C. Brown the report was presented, which is as follows:

The President of the Senate.

Sir: The minority of the Committee of Public Health and Education begs leave to report in regard to the items of public instruction referred to him as follows:

The minority agrees with the rest of the members of said committee in the bill as a pay roll for support of schools, the Department of Public Instruction having produced sufficient evidence of the necessity of a large margin for thirty or forty additional school teachers during the next biennial period; also for the pay of teachers during the next biennial period; also for the pay of janitors and yardboys in larger schools.

The minority also agrees with the necessity of paying the Superintendent his back salary to April 1, 1901, in the amount of \$3,962.50.

As for the third item in the list, salary of four normal inspectors at \$5,000, total of \$20,000, and the last item of school agents, \$4,500, the minority recommends that this last item be stricken out and the offices of school agents be dispensed with and transferred upon normal inspectors who, in my opinion, can do that work more satisfactorily and without any prejudice to their other duties. I also recommend that another normal inspector be allowed to the large island of Hawaii, since that island has the largest number of school children scattered upon a very large area and the service of one inspector never can be so effective as on the other islands with a smaller number of children and smaller area. The minority recommends that the third item be read thus: Salary of five normal inspectors and school agents, at \$5,000, \$20,000.

And that an additional item next to this be inserted, viz: Traveling expenses of five normal inspectors at \$1,000 each, \$5,000.

The minority further recommends that the item first should stand as already passed by the Senate and that an additional new item of \$1,163.50 for the payment of back salaries due to teachers be inserted.

In respect to the items of the Reform School the minority agrees with the other members of the committee.

Yours respectfully,

N. RUSSELL.

Sensor C. Brown moved the report be tabled to be considered with majority report on the same matter. Carried.

Sensor Achil arrived at this juncture, and immediately presented the majority report as follows:

Hon. S. E. Kaine, President.

Sir: Your Committee on Education to whom several items were referred respectfully report as follows:

First. Items 228 and 229: back salary of Superintendent from June 14, 1900, to July 1, 1901. Your committee found that the above officer did not draw any salary from June 14, 1900, as there is no salary of the office; the salary was drawn by the president of the Board of Education as Minister of Foreign Office before. The Superintendent performed his duties as stated in the Organic Act, and we believe he ought to be paid a reasonable compensation for the services he rendered. We recommended that an amount be inserted in the Appropriation bill as follows: Back salary of Superintendent from June 14, 1900, to April 1, 1901, \$3,962.50.

Second. Item 230: salary of four normal inspectors at \$5,000, \$20,000. We found out as follows: One inspector for the Islands of Kauai and Niihau, 1,600 scholars; and the Island of Oahu, excluding the District of Honolulu, 1,900 scholars; one inspector for the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, 2,500 scholars; one inspector for the Island of Hawaii, 3,500 scholars; one inspector for the District of Honolulu 2,900 scholars.

We believe, according to the statements made by the superintendent and secretary of the Board, that amounts asked for the inspectors are money well spent. One of the inspectors (Mr. Buchet), who is in Honolulu further makes a request that an allowance for expenses be allowed to them, but we leave that to the House to decide.

Third. Item 231: pay roll support of schools, \$60,000. We found out that out of the amount asked the salaries of teachers who are teaching now amount to \$22,750; for next two years are to be paid. Also wages or salaries of yardmen, janitors and transient officers are to be paid. The Board also intends to employ thirty to forty more teachers in order that the new scholars may be taught, so we recommend that the amount of \$60,000 be passed.

Fourth. Item 232: salaries of school agents, \$4,500. This item was inserted in Appropriation bills for several years past; and we believe the Board of Education must have a person in each district to look out for the interests of schools; and we believe the amount was being well spent before; and we recom-

mend the amount be passed.

Fifth. Item 233: If the House will divide on to build a Reformatory School for Girls, the item 233 ought to be passed at \$2,400 and the items 230, 231 and 232 be stricken out. The item be passed as follows: Pay of guards of Reformatory School, \$1,800.

In regard to salaries of teachers, the Superintendent stated to us that salaries are fixed according to the certificates given to teachers, the length of time they taught, the positions of several schools, the numbers of scholars in each school, and the efficiency of the scholars. Respectfully submitted,

W. C. ACHIL,
J. B. KAOHI,
Members of the Committee of Education.

Cecil Brown moved the majority report be adopted. In regard to the reform school, C. Brown said that he did not think the building should be built at present, on account of the financial condition of the Territory at the present time, and that the matter of erecting the building could be deferred until the meeting of the next Legislature. If necessary, the present Reform School building could be used until such time as the new building would be put up.

In regard to the item of normal inspectors he agreed with the majority report, and that one inspector was all that was needed for Hawaii, the greatest number of scholars being in and around Hilo, therefore one inspector could cover the ground fully.

During Cecil Brown's talk, Private Secretary to the Governor A. G. Hawes, Jr., appeared at the door leading to the Senate chamber and vainly tried to attract the attention of the sergeant-at-arms, who was sitting in his chair dozing. Some little time elapsed ere the "peace officer" of the Senate took a tumble to himself, and upon looking around to see the cause of all the restlessness by the Senators, jumped to his feet and mumbled, "Governor's message," and started up the aisle leading to the president's chair, with Secretary Hawes in tow. The message was then presented and read by the clerk, which was as follows:

Message to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

In view of the opinion rendered by the Attorney General to the effect that Act 71 of the Session Laws of 1893, entitled "An Act to provide for public loans," is unconstitutional, and that bonds may be legally issued in accordance with the terms of said Act and it also appearing from the statement of the Treasurer of the Territory that there still remain unsold bonds to the amount of \$799,000 authorized by said Act, I recommend the passage of an Appropriation bill making special appropriations for the use of the Territory during the succeeding biennial period, out of any moneys received by the Treasury from the loan authorized by Act 71 of the Session Laws of 1893, above referred to and submit the following estimates, the items of which may be found in the schedule of estimates submitted by the Governor under date of May 8, 1901.

I recommend the transfer of these items from the Appropriation bill for current expenses to the Appropriation bill above referred to; the remaining items of the Governor's estimates to be passed in the Appropriation bill for current expenses, with the exception of the item of \$7,000 for construction of roads in Puna, Hawaii, entitled "Twenty-one and one-half miles Volcano road to connect with railroad," which I recommend to be stricken out.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Acting Governor.

Executive Chamber, May 21, 1901.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Seawage, Honolulu district, \$123,400.

Nuuanu stream district, \$5,200.

Material, 8,000.

Miscellaneous incidentals and running expenses, 17,000.

House connections, 15,500.

15 per cent reserve, Vincent & Belser contract, 17,500.

Outfall sewer and incidentals, 11,400.

Harbor improvements, Honolulu, 221,400.

Youman's slip, 39,000.

Kawa slip, 39,400.

Youman's wharf, 42,000.

Kawa wharf, 110,000.

Harbor improvements, Hilo, 25,000.

Extension of wharf, 20,000.

Moorings, 5,000.

Filtration system, Honolulu, 60,000.

New building Insane Asylum, 30,000.

—\$452,800.

Roads and Bridges, Hawaii—

Homestead roads, 25 do., \$25,000.

Wailuku bridge, 15,000.

Roads, Hilo, 40,000.

Widening and extension, Hilo streets, 25,000.

Honolulu to Paopao, 25,000.

Roads, Puna, 10,000.

Pahoa to R. R., 5,000.

Kamale to Kalapana, 5,000.

Roads, Kau, 32,000.

To complete to Volcano, 22,500.

Road crusher, 2,500.

Nihoa, 2,000.

Kahuku to South Kona, 5,000.

Roads, South Kona, 10,000.

Alaka, 6,000.

Honolulu to Hilo, 4,000.

Road, Honouliuli, N. Kona, 12,000.

Road, Waimea to N. Kona, completion, 22,000.

Roads, Hamakua, 40,000.

Main road, 15,000.

Waipio grade, 10,000.

Homestead, 15,000.

Roads, North Hilo, 45,000.

Waikamalu to Maui, 20,000.

Waipunaui to Kilauea, 14,000.

Koawili to Ooakala, 12,000.

—\$382,000.

Roads and Bridges, Maui—

Roads, Hana, 19,000.

Regrade Hana landing to Keaiki, 5,000.

Kipahulu to connect, 2,000.

Roads, Makawao, 15,000.

Kula homestead, 5,000.

Kona, to Kihel, 12,000.

Roads, Lahaina, 12,500.

Road crusher, 2,500.

Kahakuloa road, 10,000.

Roads, Wailuku, 10,000.

Macadamizing, 5,500.

Maalaea to Kihel, 4,500.

—\$450,500.

Roads and Bridges, Molokai—

Road, Molokai, grade to Hala, 2,500.

Roads and Bridges, Oahu—

Road, Keolu, re-grading, 4,500.

Roads and Bridges, Kauai—

Road, Hanalei, Kaili, bridge, 1,500.

Roads, Lihue, Maunaloa—

ing, 1,000.

Roads, Wailuku, 1,000.

Honolulu branch, 1,000.

Waikawa grade and steel bridge, 1,000.

Kalaheo grade, 1,000.

Roads, Waimea, upper bridge, 1,000.

—\$4,500.

Cecil Brown moved that consideration on the message be deferred, as he wanted to get an opinion from the Attorney-General on the matter before any action was taken. Dr. Russell seconded the motion.

Achil doubted the legality of placing the items referred to in the loan bill, as a recent decision of the Attorney-General denied them the right to act on any new loan-measure.

Cecil Brown explained that the loan bill referred to was already passed, and all that would be required would be for the Treasurer to advertise and sell the bonds to those that wanted to purchase them.

Sensor Kalaupokalani said as there seemed to be some doubt as to the legality of the loan bill, suggested that action be deferred until the Attorney-General was heard from. The motion prevailed.

Sensor Brown then took the floor, and continued his interrupted talk on the items referring to public instruction.

In regard to the salary of school agents, which the minority of the committee asked to be stricken out, he said their duties were manifold, and at times very arduous, and that he considered the money well spent for such an office.

He agreed with Senator Russell that the back salary of teachers, amounting to \$1,163.50 should be paid, as the government owed the money, and would therefore be in honor bound to pay the claim.

Sensor Baldwin then moved the majority report be taken up and considered item by item.

The back salary of the superintendent from June 14, 1900, to July 1, 1901, was placed at the sum mentioned in the committee's report, viz. \$3,962.50.

The salary of the four normal inspectors was then taken up, and occupied the balance of the session.

Sensor J. T. Brown did not see the necessity of having so many inspectors, and for that matter did not see the use of having any at all, as the present inspectors did not have anything to do, throwing all the work on their subordinates.

Sensor Russell rose to a question of privilege, and inquired of the honorable member whether or not he intended to do away with the office of inspectors altogether, or merely to reduce their salaries.

"If we had a less number of inspectors," retorted Brown, "we would see more of them. In the past when there was only one inspector, he was seen often, but now they are seldom around."

Sensor Kanuha was then recognized, and threw out some "hot air" on the subject. He acknowledged there had been an increase in morality, but that was no reason why there should be so many inspectors employed. There being such an efficient corps of teachers now the office of inspector was not as necessary as in former times.

Sensor Kalaupokalani said he believed in assisting the educational department as much as possible, but did not believe in useless extravagance. He then threw some bouquets at Senators Baldwin, Achil and Cecil Brown, who he said had been educated under the order of things, when only one inspector was employed, and their high intellectual qualities spoke very eloquently against an increase of inspectors.

Sensor Baldwin said when only one inspector was employed he only went over the ground once a year, and as there is a larger number of schools now, and new ones springing up almost daily, the need of more inspectors was apparent. Schools without inspectors were like large sugar plantations without a manager. There must be a head. He favored the four inspectors called for in the bill, but no more, and did not believe in reducing their salaries, as their expenses while out performing their duties were quite large.

Before anybody else could get a chance to speak, "Oily Bill" moved to adjourn until 2 o'clock today, as he wanted to talk on the subject, and what he wanted to say would take up the better part of an hour, and therefore did not want to tire the Senators at this time with his talk. The "bluff" worked beautifully, and upon the show of hands the president declared the Senate adjourned until 2 p. m. today, the members preferring adjournment to listening to a long talk from the Senator from Lahina.

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Rubber in Hawaii.

The attention of Jared Smith is respectfully invited to the matter of the cultivation of caoutchouc or india rubber on the islands. No better line of experimenting could be devised than that of testing different places on the islands as to their adaptability for this purpose, and nothing results. True, it would require from seven to ten years to thoroughly exploit the matter, but an industry would probably be thereby established which would prove a source of profit for the next hundred years.—Maui News.

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A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George E. Cary, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first-class liniment." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

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PEACE ASSURED IN PHILIPPINES.

I believe in one year the entire Philippine archipelago will be as peaceful and quiet and law abiding as any race on earth of their general character and civilization. I think we can certainly hope that the peaceful and law-abiding character of the people will be better than that which now exists in Mexico, and very nearly as satisfactory as the condition of our Territories. General Joseph Wheeler in Leslie's Weekly.

NEWS OF THE COURTS

(From Thursday's daily.)

The First Judge of the First Circuit Court was occupied all day yesterday with matters pertaining to the reports of the grand jury on the charges of bribery against the members of the Legislature.

JUDGE EDINGS' COURT.

Yesterday afternoon the suit for \$3,000 damages of Nellie A. Cooke vs. the Hollister Drug Company came up in Judge Edings' court, Attorney Peters appearing for the defendant and Attorney Robertson of Robertson & Wilder for the plaintiff.

The action for damages is brought for alleged injury to plaintiff by reason of the application of a face lotion purchased from the defendant upon prescription; the complaint stating that some harmful and poisonous ingredient had been added to the prescription through the negligence or carelessness of a drug clerk in defendant's employ, and that thereby the plaintiff suffered pain and injury in the swelling and discoloration of her face, to the damage in the sum of \$3,000.

The taking of testimony was completed late in the afternoon. Counsel for defendant moved for non-suit, the motion being overruled by the court, and the argument was continued until this morning.

The following is the list of jurors in the case: Ernest A. Ross, James L. Aholo, Ward S. Aholo, Vincent Fernandez, John Markham, Wm. H. Cunningham, William H. McGovern, Walter M. Pomroy, Henry Loe, William B. Rice, Manuel A. Gonsalves, Samuel L. Reckumano.

COURT NOTES.

William Fleming, secretary to United States District Attorney Baird, has been ill for some days, but is recovering from his indisposition, and able to be at his work again.

Harvey H. Hitchcock, plaintiff in the case of Hitchcock vs. The Hawaiian Tramways Co., Ltd., has filed his bill of exceptions on appeal to the Supreme Court.

A bench warrant issued Tuesday on indictment of the Grand Jury for the arrest of H. Anclon, on charge of larceny in the second degree, was yesterday filed with the clerk of the First Circuit Court, having been served. Also, the indictment for perjury against Walter G. Smith, bench warrant issued Tuesday, and his bond of \$5,000, and similar papers in the indictments against Kamala for rape, and against Sweetie Smith for assault and battery with a dangerous weapon. The judgment role and bill of costs in the case of Sing Chong & Co. vs. L. Hop Wai Company, in which judgment was given for defendant in the sum of \$18.88, were filed yesterday by plaintiff's attorney. Costs are taxed at \$10.

MEYER VS. NAONE ANSWER.

The defendants in the case of Fred Meyer vs. David K. Naone and Jessie T. Naone have filed an answer to the complaint of plaintiff.

They admit the execution of the lease set out, but say that said lease was made upon the express covenant that the said lessee, plaintiff in said case, should faithfully keep and observe all of the covenants and conditions of said lease, and that in consideration thereof, as well as the payment of the rent in said lease stipulated, the lessee should enjoy peaceable and quiet possession of the premises so leased during the term of said lease, and by reason of the terms of said lease, which the plaintiff failed to keep and perform, the same became null and void, and the plaintiff thereby forfeited all of his rights thereunder. They deny that they have any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief in regard to the allegation that plaintiff expended the sum of \$500 or any other amount in improving said premises, and therefore deny the same, or that defendant expended any sum whatever as alleged. They also deny that by reason of unlawful acts of the defendants, the plaintiff was prevented from collecting any rents from said premises, and that plaintiff has been damaged in the sum of \$4000 or any other sum, and also deny that the special damage was suffered by the plaintiff by unlawful acts of defendants, or that defendants have taken into their possession the building mentioned in plaintiff's complaint, or that plaintiff owns any building on said premises. General denial is made to all the other allegations of the complaint. C. C. Biting is attorney for the defendants.

VIVAS VS. SILVA CASE.

In the case of J. M. Vivas vs. M. Gusmao Silva, an answer has been filed by the defendant, denying that the cursory estimate made in April, 1901, showed that defendant was indebted to plaintiff in the sum of \$1,932.40; but, on the contrary, alleges that that sum was shown to be due from the plaintiff to defendant. Other denials and allegations less material are made. A. G. Correa is attorney for defendant.

FEDERAL COURT.

William Turnbull, a native of Scotland, was yesterday made a citizen of the United States by process of the United States District Court.

DIVORCE CASES.

Tom Chan, libellee in the suit for divorce of Ah Sam vs. Tom Chan, has, by his attorney, E. L. W. Davidson, filed his answer to the complaint of the libellant, denying the allegations that he ever beat or abused the libellant or refused to supply suitable maintenance for her and their five children. He also alleges that she abandoned her home and domicile without cause or excuse, and since her desertion of libellee has been living an adulterous life with one Yee Kai, in violation of her marriage vows and duties. Libellee further avers that the suit for divorce has been brought without cause or excuse by libellant, who is, he alleges, the guilty and offending party. He prays that a decree be given him for absolute divorce from libellant, and awarding him the custody of their five minor children, and for costs of suit and proceedings.

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"PRACTICAL" ART.

Critic—"Not a bad stretch of landscape, but haven't you laid out more than enough of it in water?" Artist—"Not a bit of it. The picture is for a client who made his money in stock-watering operations."

Smith on a Mission.

Joseph Smith, son of the originator and first prophet of the Mormon faith, will shortly arrive in Hawaii upon a private visiting expedition.

Living in Independence, Missouri, the descendant of the Mormon leader has declared that in a vision vouchsafed to him during the latter days of last month, he was instructed to proceed with all due speed to the South Seas, taking in the Sandwich Islands on the way, and there labor in the field of conversion. Assured success of the mission was given by the heavenly visitor.

According to the history of the Mormon church, after the martyrdom of Joseph Smith, there was some dissatisfaction felt by Joseph, the younger, in not being appointed as the leader of the Mormon people in his father's place. He then to an extent severed himself from the regular body and, migrating, started a Church of Latter Day Saints whose creed contained several modifications from those originally propagated by the pilgrim elders from Illinois. The new sect does not seem hitherto to have achieved wide distinction, but in the light of the recent vision, the ambition to be a leader among his people may be granted to the present Joseph Smith. Whether the local settlement of Mormons will welcome the visitor as one of themselves and a veritable prophet, is an open question.

The date of his arrival will probably come close to that of Bishop Heber J. Grant, one of the high dignitaries of the original Mormon church at Salt Lake City. Bishop Grant, as previously announced last month, will make a short stay in Honolulu on his way to the establishment of a new see in Japan, that country being a fresh field for missions as far as the Mormon church is concerned.

The local church of Hawaii celebrated its jubilee in Honolulu last December, when the late George G. Cannon and other elders of the faith visited the island to direct the services.

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Selling Chinese Certificates.

Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain was interviewed yesterday afternoon in regard to the complaints of certain Chinese that a charge of \$25 was being made for Chinese registration on Kauai.

Mr. Chamberlain says that no complaint has been filed in his office, and that he knows nothing about the matter officially, but that as hearsay, he had heard that when they were rushed at the registration office, and the Chinese were standing in a long line, waiting their turn, outsiders had approached different Chinamen and offered, for \$25, to secure them a place at the head of the line. This, says Mr. Chamberlain, is probably the foundation of the story. "I am certain," said he, "that the gentlemen who are in charge of registration on Kauai, would not do such a thing. Mr. Arthur R. Neely, formerly of Honolulu, is at the head of the registration work there, and Melner L. Reuter and John Ferreira, two interpreters, thoroughly reliable, are his assistants. It is quite possible that outsiders may have been getting money from the Chinese under pretext of earlier registration. Mr. Hanson has not said anything to me on the subject, nor have I seen him. There have been no complaints of any nature made to this office."

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Fire at Paia.

At about 11:30 on Monday night a fire broke out in the cane at Kaheka, Paia, and before the flames could be extinguished about ten acres of ripe cane had been burned over. As the cane will at once be cut and ground, the loss will be nominal. Some assert that the fire was set out by the Porto Ricans, but this is extremely improbable, and the real origin of the fire is unknown.—Maui News.

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THE SALESWOMAN

WHY IT IS SOMETIMES HARD FOR HER TO BE PLEASANT.

A Clerk in a Minneapolis Dry Goods Store Tells How She Became Able to Perform Her Duties Easily.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

Have you ever stopped to think that the position of a saleswoman in a large dry goods store is a particularly trying one? Working long hours, being compelled to stand most of the time, and being expected to look pleasant, regardless of suffering which she may be enduring, is it any wonder that weak, nervous women find it impossible to follow this occupation? Everyone will be interested in the experience of Miss Nellie M. Tomlinson of 3118 Minneapolis avenue, Minneapolis, Minn., who is a clerk in one of the large dry goods stores of that city. She says:

"When I was eight years of age I had the scarlet fever and it left me with weak kidneys and a complication of diseases. I was nervous, and finally became so bad that I left school and did not go for an entire term. I had headache all the time and was too irritable to talk with any one. The least excitement seemed to make my heart flutter and a fainting spell would follow. At times I became so dizzy that I would have to sit down until the feeling passed away. My blood seemed to have turned to water, and I had no color whatever in my face. I was a mere skeleton, and had to lie down several times during the day. I had one of the best physicians in the city, but he did not help me.

"My parents read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in one of our city papers, and thought it would be wise for me to give them a trial. I began to get better when I had taken the first box, and by the time I had used two and a half boxes I was cured. I can perform with easy my duties as clerk in a dry goods store. I was never so well as I am today, and it is all due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Signed, NELLIE M. TOMLINSON. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of December, 1900.

A DAY OF SENSATIONS

Humphreys Playing to Gallery Again.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

THERE were two sensations in the First Circuit Court yesterday morning. The first was the scoring of Attorney-General Dole by Judge Humphreys, and the second the ordering in to custody of Lorrin A. Thurston.

The afternoon session was devoid of these features, lightened only by the appearance of General Hartwell. The crowds which filled the court room on the opening day of the cases were absent; there were few attorneys and only a small number of spectators in the room at the opening, and the way in which the day's work was opened was little to attract the crowds in itself.

The underlined attraction for the curtain-raiser was the closing speech of Attorney-General Dole in the matter of the Acting Governor and former Superintendent of Public Works McCandless. This came to the front early, for there was little business before the court. The setting of a few cases took little time of the court, and the result was that the Attorney-General began his final soon after 10 o'clock. One feature of the first few minutes of the court's session was the setting straight of the entire matter of the power and authority of the Acting Governor in the opinion of the judge.

The Attorney-General was going on in his argument with the contention of Fitch that the secretary had little of authority or right in the holding of his office, when the judge of the court said that the question would not be taken up by him. Any disputation of the matter of the perfect authority of the Acting Governor would tend, he said, to discredit the action of that official and might lead to some complications in the matters of the finances, or other fundamentals which might arise out of the meeting of the Legislature. With this "hunch" the Attorney-General did not consume much time in the closing of his case.

COURT ABUSES ATTORNEY.

There was little feature in the closing remarks, and the friend of the court did not take up any time with sur-rebuttal, but allowed the matter to go to the court. The judge said first that he would take the case under proper advisement, as in matters of such importance there would be time needed for the proper adjusting of matters and the preparation of a decision. As at the beginning of the day the court dismissed the jury from attendance until Tuesday next, it is presumed that it will be until that time that the court will be busied with the decision in the case. After remarks bearing directly on the matter at issue the court turned its attention to the chief law officer of the Territory, and used some vigorous language.

The court stated that throughout his remarks the Attorney-General had apparently been addressing the audience in place of the judge. His attitude in some respects had shown contempt. The court had noticed it, but had not felt inclined to comment upon it even to the extent it plainly deserved. The court was at a loss to know why the Attorney-General had repeatedly referred to the powers of a Governor. If he imagined that a suggestion that the Governor could call on the United States army and navy would intimidate the court, he might well disabuse himself of the idea at once. Continuing the court said:

"Again the court says that anyone who stands at the bar of this court representing an power, officer or sovereignty who by threat or force attempts to intimidate this court, will fall in his purpose and will only inspire the court with unshakable contempt not only for the argument, but for the author of it."

When the judge had finished his exhortation the Attorney-General rose and asked that his remarks be made of record, and continued that what he had said had been in the main the decisions of the highest courts of the country.

The court said that this would be done, and that as all would be submitted to the Department of Justice at Washington, he himself was desirous that there be nothing lacking in the records of the case.

THURSTON CASE CALLED

At the conclusion of the judge's statement the case of L. A. Thurston was called, and Attorney Hartwell presented the matter as follows:

The matter of L. A. Thurston, if the court please, presents a question of law, clear cut and impersonal. There is no controversy concerning the facts, the facts in substance being that the respondent having certain information, declined to testify, to answer the interrogatories, which would reveal that information, desiring to go as far as the law would permit him to go.

It is not a question of compelling the respondent to answer the interrogatories. Thus far no order of the court has been made upon the subject. The question is now presented whether the court will or will not order the testimony to be given. There is no possible question of contempt on the part of this respondent. He is not interested himself at all in the matter. He has no rights in the matter. It is the question of what is his duty as a citizen, as a solicitor and as an attorney at law. The facts show that he has expressly requested his client to allow him to make known the information which he has received, and that the client refuses to allow him to do so, and that for reasons not stated, but which could easily be surmised, I fancy, it would result to the injury of the business interests of that client if that information were now

made known. That is the position in fact.

Now, I do not propose to incur for myself the censure which I remember once hearing was given by our famous Chief Justice Shaw, of the State of Massachusetts, to a young lawyer who, after reading law to the Chief Justice for a considerable time, was finally told, "Young man, this court is presumed to know some law." I do not say that "If I could secure the whole of that censure to myself at my time I might not wish to give cause for it; but what I mean is this: I do not propose to read to the court what the books are full of on the subject, the rules of law concerning the duties of counsel to client.

The Court—The court desires to say that it is not only entertained by General Hartwell, but is at all times instructed by him.

Mr. Hartwell—Thank you. The rule is very familiar; all the books on evidence have it, and all the books that treat upon the subject. I will say a word, if the court please, about the reason for the rule, and that is all.

BASEBALL LEAGUE NOW IN SIGHT

The Honolulu Athletic Club has secured temporary headquarters in the Elite building, where the trustees of the club will meet this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

A game of baseball will be played at Makiki next Saturday between the nine of the Honolulu Athletic Club and the Police Department.

Tomorrow evening representatives of the Honolulu Athletic Club, Police Department, Malle Ilma Athletic Club and the Young Men's Christian Association will meet at 7:30 o'clock in the rooms of the first-named club for the purpose of forming a baseball league.

The Honolulu Athletic Club's headquarters will be open to members next Saturday evening.

Work on the Kapoli Park baseball diamond will be commenced as soon as a league has been formed.

In the tennis tournament yesterday the following results were obtained: Gentlemen's doubles, Messrs. Hitchcock and S. G. Wilder won from Messrs. Prosser and Rice by default, the former player not being in town.

On the Beretania Tennis Club's courts Messrs. Castle and Canavaro won from Messrs. J. P. Cooke and S. P. Wilder by default.

Messrs. Fuller and Cheek defeated Messrs. Irvine and Lansdale 6-3, 6-4.

The mixed doubles between Mr. and Mrs. Elston and Frank Atherton and Miss Gertrude Scott fell through on account of the illness of Frank Atherton. Mr. and Mrs. Elston refused to accept the game by default and the contest will take place later.

On account of rain there was no work done at the track yesterday with the exception of a few slow heats by Wado J. George. Carter's pacer—2:25, last half, 1:07½—makes him a possibility for the 2:14 class.

WORE THEM OUT HERSELF.

There was a time when Mrs. Hayes considered herself to be what she calls "a good woman." She actually divided her clothes and other personal effects among her children. Thank Goodness but here is her story, told in her own way; by all odds the best way.

"Three years ago, she says, 'I had dreadful pains across the left side of my stomach and under the shoulder-blades. My left side swelled up fearfully. I was laid up weeks at a time, work being out of the question. While these fits were on I could neither walk, sit, nor stand with comfort.

"I was really ashamed to let the neighbors see me crawling about; so I spent most of my time lying down or leaning against something to ease the dreadful pains.

"I had been a hard-working woman all my life, but now I lost my strength and dreaded to eat anything, knowing the awful suffering I was sure to experience afterwards; as if eating were somehow a crime against the laws of nature. And at night I rolled and tossed about instead of sleeping.

"The doctor said it was indigestion and no doubt he was right, but he was not able to relieve me.

"I considered myself a 'gone woman' and told my husband I was sure I could not last much longer. Indeed, I was so fully persuaded of this, that I actually divided my clothes and personal effects among my children.

"Thank Goodness and Mother Seigel's Syrup I have since worn out most of them myself.

"After a lot of coaxing and argument (for I was tired of trying things, and hope had about died away in my heart) I consented to take Seigel's Syrup, although the doctor had advised me not to touch it.

"I was not quite sure of the effect of the first bottle, but my husband insisted on my going on with it. So I did go on with it, and after I had got through half the second bottle there was no doubt of the result. I was much better; I felt it, and others could see it.

"It was hardly short of a miracle, the way Seigel's Syrup brought me round. From a poor, weak, and wretched woman, unable to walk or scarcely to raise my hand to do the smallest piece of work, it gave me back health and strength, restored me to my husband and family, enabled me to go on with my work once more, and, in short, made me as well as ever I was in my life.

"I am now upwards of 60, and have reared a large family. I have lived in the district about 37 years, and am well known here.

"My husband and sons, as well as our grandchildren, work in connection with the coal mines, for which this district is noted. I have told all the neighbors what Seigel's Syrup did for me, and am perfectly willing that my case should be published if you think it may be useful." (Mrs.) Julia Hayes, Mount Keira, Paradise, near Wollongong, N. S. W., October 14th, 1899.

Mr. John Hickey, blacksmith, at the same place, writes that he has known Mrs. Hayes all his life, and (in common with many others) knows her statement to be true. He adds that she is respected by everyone.

Witness—"Pined for contempt of Court! Why, I didn't say a word, Rural Judge—That's just it. You didn't answer my questions, so that's how you showed your contempt." Witness—"Well, well! And I flattered myself that in that way I was concealing it!"

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

COURT NOTES

John S. Prendergast, administrator of the estate of Kaalewai Pearson, has filed his final account, charging himself with \$200 and asking to be allowed \$20.25, and petitioning for allowance of accounts and final distribution and discharge. An order has been issued giving notice that the hearing of such petition will be had on Monday, July 1, at 10 o'clock a. m.

The defendant in the case of J. A. Magoon vs. Louis Marks has filed his bill of exceptions and transcript on appeal.

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS

In the action for divorce of Libana de Nobrega vs. Sylvano de Nobrega, the defendant yesterday filed an answer to the amended complaint of plaintiff.

In addition to the general denial of all the allegations of the complaint, the defendant alleges that on April 13, 1899, he conveyed by deed, in fee simple, to Joe de Nobrega, son of plaintiff and defendant, a certain house and lot in Nuuanu valley of the value of \$3,500, with the intent, purpose and understanding that the same would immediately be conveyed to the plaintiff for her sole use, benefit and maintenance; the said premises were so conveyed on April 13, and that she has ever since been in possession of same.

Also that from September 28, 1898, to January 25, 1901, defendant paid to plaintiff the sum of \$6 per week for their support and maintenance, and that ever since the latter date he has been at all times ready and willing to pay the same, although plaintiff has failed to demand and receive said \$6 per week.

J. M. Long is attorney for the defendant.

CHRISTLEY VS. MAGOON DECISION.

The Supreme Court yesterday rendered decision in the equity case of Thomas Christley vs. J. A. Magoon and Emmeline M. Magoon, which was submitted on December 26, 1900. The decision was in favor of Christley.

The case was a suit to cancel a deed dated November 2, 1898, from plaintiff to defendant. Emmeline M. Magoon of 247 acres of land on the easterly side of Fort Street, between School and Vineyard streets, in Honolulu; the consideration named in the deed was \$10,000, although the real consideration was an oral promise to pay the plaintiff's debts, amounting to \$4,000 and a written promise to pay the plaintiff \$75 per month for the remainder of his life.

The deed was held to have been procured through undue influence, as shown by the existence of the confidential relationship of attorney and client and principal and agent between the parties, the mental weaknesses of the plaintiff and the inadequacy of the consideration.

The grounds relied upon are fraud and mistake.

The opinion is by Justice Frear, and Judge Edgings sat in place of Justice Frear, dissenting. Hatch and Sullivan, and T. De Bolt were attorneys for the plaintiff, and Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan for defendant.

The syllabus of Justice Frear's opinion shows that for two years preceding the execution of the deed J. A. Magoon had been the plaintiff's agent in respect to the plaintiff's property in question, collecting rents, paying taxes, etc., and advising him professionally in matters of law; that plaintiff trusted him implicitly; that plaintiff was simple and absent-minded and susceptible to influence; that plaintiff's wife had left him and that he was worried with money troubles and cares; that he was 60 years of age, and was a carpenter and a dairyman; that he worked hard and was troubled with ill-health; that he was greatly discouraged; that his property had been purchased with his own hard earnings; that on October 21, 1898, the defendants paid plaintiff a visit and after talking over the plaintiff's troubles, an agreement was entered into, whereby the defendants offered to pay him \$75 per month for the remainder of his life, and to pay off his \$4,000 debts in return for the property; that the plaintiff, wishing to escape the cares and responsibilities of the property, agreed to this and signed the deed, the consideration being grossly inadequate to the worth of the property, the rentals alone bringing in \$113 or more per month, and the property of the value, at the minimum estimate, of \$25,000; that subsequently plaintiff's wife returned to him and they became reconciled, and that plaintiff's eyes were then opened to the nature of the business deal he had made. The opinion then concludes:

"We need not go into the question as to whether the plaintiff, at the time he signed the deed, was signing a deed in trust for his children, subject to the payment of \$75 a month to him for life out of the rents. There is certainly much evidence that it is difficult to reconcile with that theory, as well as some in support of it. We may even assume that the defendants thought they were being magnanimous toward the plaintiff, at least to the extent of thinking that the new arrangement was better for him, considering all his troubles, than the old. But in view of the then existing relationship of principal and agent with reference to this property, the relationship of attorney and client, the plaintiff's weaknesses and his trust in the defendants, the defendants' interest in the transaction, and the inadequacy of the consideration, equity must on well-established principles undo the transaction. The presumption from the relationships is against the defendants. It is for them to show adequacy of consideration and that the parties were dealing with each other at arm's length or that they advised and acted with reference to the plaintiff's interests, as if the latter had been dealing with a third party. The plaintiff, while he may have understood that the deed was one which was done, apparently did not fully realize what it all meant. He trusted to the defendants to do what was best for him. The presumption of undue influence arises from the existence of the fiduciary or confidential relationship. Such relationship in this connection has a broad meaning. It includes the relationship of attorney and client and even that of principal and agent. The presumption is stronger where the relationship exists in respect of the property in question, where the party claiming to be injuriously affected is mentally inferior to the other, and where the consideration paid is not clearly adequate. This presumption arises in the present case and has not been overcome.

"The defendants further rely on ratification or acquiescence, on the ground that if he did not realize what was done at the time, he did afterwards and yet continued to accept for several months the payments of \$5 a month and to recognize the transaction in other ways. A complete answer to this is that the influence which the defendants exercised over the plaintiff and the confidence he reposed in them continued during this period. He was, as already noted, living with the defendants in their home. He does not appear to have acted with any intent to recognize the validity of the transaction

after he was removed from such influence.

"The defendants further rely on the plaintiff's failure to tender to the defendants what they had paid out under the agreement, on account of debts or the annuity. The plaintiff in his bill alleges that he had requested the defendant, Mr. Magoon, for an account, but that the latter had failed to render one, and he prays for an accounting. The defendants had been in possession and received the rents of the land and, for aught that the plaintiff knew, so far as appears, had received more than they paid out. The defendant, Mr. Magoon, testified that the mortgage debt, which was more than half of the \$10,000 indebtedness, was not paid until after the suit was commenced. At the hearing the plaintiff offered to pay all that the defendants had paid out under the agreement. Apparently no question as to tender was raised in the lower court. The Court decreed not only that the deed was null and void and that it be set aside and cancelled, and that the defendant, Mrs. Magoon, be a trustee for the plaintiff of the property in question, and that the defendants execute a deed of the property to the plaintiff, and account to him for all moneys received by them therefrom and as his agent, but also made an order conditional upon his paying to them or into court all sums paid by them towards the \$10,000 debts and \$75 payments. Under these circumstances the defendants are amply protected, and it would not be equitable to allow them to now rely upon failure to make a tender prior to bringing the suit.

"Of course those who took leases of the property from Mrs. Magoon after she acquired title under the deed in question would not be affected by the decree in this case, for they are not parties. We presume, also, that they would not be affected even if they were parties, for the reason that they took innocently. But it may be that if the deed were set aside as null and void at the time of its execution, Christley would technically have a right of action against the Magoons for having made the leases, even though he might be able to recover only nominal damages, for apparently the leases were made on terms as favorable to the lessor as could be obtained. He who seeks equity must do equity. Christley was not altogether blameless. He was aware of the execution of the leases and while we do not go so far as to hold that his knowledge and failure to object operates as an estoppel against his setting up undue influence, because the undue influence continued, yet he may as a matter of equity be given relief only on condition that he place the defendants as far as possible in their former position. He has elected to come into equity rather than to go to law. In our opinion it will be as much as he can fairly ask so far as the deed is concerned to have Mrs. Magoon declared a trustee for him and to convey the property to him subject to the leases, and not to declare the deed null and void and order it cancelled.

"The case is remanded to the Circuit Judge with directions to modify the decree in conformity with these views and for such further proceedings as may be proper."

"A woman with a pet dog can make more kinds of a fool of herself than any other being under the sun," say-ingly remarked one of the salesmen in a Chestnut street jewelry store yesterday. "A girl with an ugly brute of a bulldog came in this morning and said she wanted to look at garters. I showed her several very handsome pairs, but she said she wanted three, all alike. I thought she meant three pairs, but it turned out that she wanted three garters, one for herself and one to match them for her dog. A friend of hers who had just returned from abroad had told her that it was quite the thing in Paris and London for dogs to wear garters on the left fore-legs to match those worn by their owners. Did you ever hear of such idiosyncrasy? Of course the garters were much too large for this girl's pet, and she decided that she would have one made to order. She felt herself to be very much aggrieved because we would not undertake the commission for her, and she flounced out of the store in a petty rage."—Philadelphia Record.

BEWARE OF A COUGH.

A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.




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FRIDAY MAY 24

Has Pain been called before the grand inquirers? If not, why not?

If Attorney General Dole did not express contempt for Judge Humphreys yesterday he missed a chance to voice the opinion of the town.

Probably the scheme to remove Mr. Dole will find room on the shelf where lies that other mouldy device to annul the Territorial land sales.

It may be that the smallpox scare in Kauai is premature. With the average Porto Rican the indignity of a bath is likely to bring out a rash.

It is a pity that Wilcox isn't here to receive Aguinaldo when he comes. There would be a fellow-feeling between these celebrated military sprinters.

One editor shot a man and was forthwith released on \$500 bail. Another editor says he does not know a corporation which was held up by the Legislature, and he is compelled by the same judge to put up \$5,000 or go to jail. The first editor was in the employ of the judge. The second editor was connected with a paper which thought the judge was a fraud, and said so.

There is no desire on the part of the Territorial officials to grade the law in the matter of bonds. Whatever is proposed must be passed upon by the President. The Legislature and Territorial Executive have only to do their part and leave the rest to the Chief Magistrate. That is the program, and it is quite above criticism.

Scene in a morning newspaper office. Editor—Hello, is that White 111? That you, Judge? Say—the Advertiser keeps on scooping us. Can't you get the Grand Jury to indict another member of the staff and keep the reporters on the bench all day waiting to be called? Give us a show, Judge or you'll never work off any of that stock.

If the Grand Jury has an impartial moment in stock it should call Humphreys before it and ask what the new-made lawyers from the Legislature did to deserve admission to practice without examination or previous knowledge of the law? Why did the judge reward them with off-hand diplomas? What did he get directly or indirectly in return for degrading the bar?

Now that an avalanche of proof that bribes were sought by members of the Legislature is nearly ready to descend, we hear that the Grand Jury is making haste to get in its whitewashing report and adjournment. Why not wait a little, gentlemen? There is no need of hurrying away at the approach of evidence, even if the judge raises danger signals.

Does Humphreys think that if his judicial attacks on the Advertiser continue long enough, he will be able to unload the stock of his failing newspaper venture at something near par? Why not cite the whole staff and management of this paper and send them to jail for the contempt they feel, in common with the rest of the community, for the political Judge of the First Circuit Court? That might leave Humphreys' paper free for a few days to get a rating in the market.

Judge Humphreys went out of his way on Wednesday to tell the Attorney-General from the bench that he regarded both the Attorney-General and his argument with "unspeakable contempt." If Judge Humphreys could manage to struggle out from under the blankets of preposterous conceit, in which he has wrapped himself, long enough to realize the "unspeakable contempt" with which he is regarded by the people of this town, irrespective of race or party, he would feel like a cold, wet dish rag.

The editor of the Maui News, who was much in favor of county and city government before the Legislature met, now admits misgivings. Mr. Loebenstein, as will be recalled, lately did the same thing. The truth is that intelligent men not in conspiracy with the Home Rulers to despoil the country, but earnestly believing in the worth of subdivided government, are coming to see that their proposed experiment, entrusted to such politicians as rule and advise this Legislature, would wreck the country. It is a good sign that the public spirit of men like Messrs. Robertson and Loebenstein is taking this form, for it argues that the time will be long deferred before the taxpayers of Hawaii will have to deal with municipal problems.

SELECTING GRAND JURORS.

Bailiff: Did you stand up for the Queen in 1893?
Did you put up money to send an anti-annexation party to Washington?
Did you go out with Wilcox in 1893?
When you say missionary do you always say "demus" first?
Did you put in half an hour each day cursing Dole?
Do you agree that Judge Humphreys has a "pale intellectual face," and that he is the whole thing in these islands?
Did you vote the Home Rule ticket?
All right! The answers are in the affirmative. Judge! Shall I swear him in as a Grand Juror? Yes! Please pass right in, my good American friend, and take the oath.

A PACKED GRAND JURY.

The present alleged Grand Jury is a Grand Jury in name only. As a matter of fact it is a carefully selected body of men having one main object in view, viz., the discrediting of the Government and the venting of the hostility and spite of Judge Humphreys and the leading Royalists with whom he has formed an alliance, upon those who oppose him.

The evidence of the truth of this statement are overwhelming. The law heretofore in effect providing specific officers and methods for drawing juries has been abandoned.

By an unnatural alliance between a supposedly Republican Judge and a bitterly anti-Republican Legislature, a bill which on its face simply provided for a ballot for the Circuit Court, was smuggled through the Legislature, which bill Judge Humphreys now claims authorizes him to have grand, as well as petit juries selected by his own bailiff, or in other words, by himself.

No such intent is apparent on the face of the bill. None was suggested in debate in the Legislature. That it gives such power is disputed; but meanwhile Judge Humphreys has assumed the power and through his puppet bailiff has summoned a Grand Jury for the avowed purpose of inquiring into certain bribery charges, the evidence concerning which the Governor, the Secretary of the Territory and the Attorney-General unitedly declare is not yet in such condition as to suffice, and the only result of which will be to probably prevent conviction.

The charges are made by a Republican Governor against a Legislature, over two-thirds of whom are his political opponents.

The Grand Jury selected by the judge consists of fifteen men. Of these, only one, C. H. Cooke, is even friendly to Governor Dole, and he is in no way a leader or prominently identified with any party.

Six were candidates for the Legislature at the last election, on tickets hostile to the Governor, and were defeated for such offices: A. V. Gear, J. D. Holt, Jr., J. O. Carter, E. B. Mikalemi, E. C. Macfarlane and J. C. Quinn.

Two, J. O. Carter and E. C. Macfarlane, were the late Queen Liliuokalani's personal agents at Washington in opposition to annexation in 1893 and 1897; and at all times have been and now are in bitter hostility to the Dole Government.

Two, E. C. Macfarlane and J. F. Colburn, were Cabinet Ministers under Liliuokalani, just before the overthrow of the monarchy, Colburn being one of the ministers at the time of the overthrow.

One, A. V. Gear, is the controlling owner of the "Bulletin," a daily paper which, professedly Republican, has but one steadfast article of faith, which is to in season and out, malign, abuse and misrepresent Governor Dole and his administration. During the late session of the Legislature it has given the Home Rule Legislature a thick and thin support in all of its vicious and foolish measures, and continuously misrepresented the Republican members and efforts.

With the exception of Mr. Cooke, and possibly two others, every one of the fifteen was a Royalist prior to annexation, and except Mr. Cooke, all are openly hostile to the Governor and his administration since annexation.

This selection did not happen accidentally. It is the result of careful choice for a deliberate purpose.

When such a thing is done under the present circumstances it is positive proof that the foundation head of justice is corrupt and defiled.

When a judge of the court is not only a bitter partisan, conducting a newspaper filled daily with violent personal attacks upon all who displease him, but takes to packing juries to secure personal ends, justice is imperiled, and no man in the country is safe.

MILEAGE.

The question of drawing mileage for journeys that have not been made is a moral one for members of the Legislature to settle with their consciences. According to the Organic Act, "the members of the Legislature shall receive for their services, in addition to mileage at the rate of ten cents a mile each way, the sum of four hundred dollars." This means that the mileage is theirs if they want it, the law assuming that they must make at least one round trip between their places of abode and the capitol. In the case of the present Legislature some members from the other islands did not return home at the close of the regular session. Instead they stayed here to resume work at the special session. Can these men legally draw mileage for the regular session as well as the special one? The House has decided that they can, and the House is probably right.

Ten cents a mile each way will go to a statesman from the big island, for example, even though he has only travelled one way and had a pass with honor—that is to say, a poignant one—might hesitate to accept full mileage under these circumstances, but it is the custom to do so, and custom is more powerful than propriety.

There ought, we think, to be some legislation fixing the amount of mileage paid, especially by Congress as respects its own members. The Federal law-makers credit themselves with twenty cents a mile each way. This was all very well in stage-coach and ox-team days, when the rate was originally fixed, but travel has cheapened since then. Fifty years ago a delegate from Hawaii could not have journeyed to Washington "by the shortest route" for twenty cents a mile. His land-outfitting would have cost that. Now Delegate Wilcox can travel from here to Washington in first-class style for \$250, yet he draws \$1,000. That is not fair to the taxpayers, though admittedly lawful. There ought to be no chance under our system for perquisites to get a permanent rootage lest they overrun the soil.

HUMPHREYS IN VAUDEVILLE.

We concur in the main with the views of the Star, recently expressed, that much that is happening around us amounts only to a tempest in a teapot, or to be more pointed, that the vaudeville element largely predominates in Humphreys.

For while we confess that Humphreys is not wanting in venom or lack of scruples, and therefore in these respects would make a good leader for "the gang," yet he has shown himself so eccentric and skyrockety, that even the most reckless among them—those ready to tie up to any old thing that will lead to a pie counter—must shake their heads when committing themselves to his zigzag leadership.

Humphreys has been in office less than a year, yet he has already alienated every stable element in the country. If he was seeking office today, as he was a year ago, what part of the support he had then could he muster now? Practically none of it. Then numbers of men like Mr. Cecil Brown were led to support him. Would any of them do so now?

And why this change? Simply because the man has shown himself so frantically foolish, inconsistent and devoid of principle that no self-respecting supporter could stay by him.

He started into practical politics in Hawaii by trying to get the Republican party to subscribe point blank to the proposition that the nominees of the party duly chosen should be voted for, even if confessedly corrupt. Of course the Republican party was not willing to commit hari-kari by trying themselves up to any such proposition, and they turned Don Quixote down. A few months pass and the straight voter himself scratches the ticket of his party right and left, because some of his friends have been opposed, and then with his customary prudence, rushes into print to announce what he has done so as to have it on record for use against him when the time comes.

He begins his career as a judge by building up and insulting Albert McGurn, his bailiff, and Henry Smith, the clerk of court, and other employees of Hawaiian extraction, until it needed no

argument of his opponents to prove that "no natives need apply," so far as he was concerned. Having thus put himself safely on record, he discovers later on what was supposed to be apparent at the time to anyone out of Bedlam, that the native was to be a big factor in politics, and ever since then he has been busy trying to erase his self-made record. He now has a standing sign out, "none but natives need apply," but just why he did not have sense enough to steer a middle course on this point from the start, needs at least a look at one of Yardley's photos of the judge to determine.

Then in his consuming desire to be the whole thing, Humphreys went Governor Dole one better on the bribery question, and with his little Grand Jury well in leash and thirsting for annexation blood, occupies the stage himself and relegates the Governor to Waiwalea. In a little while we have the Grand Jury going over the annexationists with a fine tooth comb searching for evidence and incidentally gathering in a few for old acquaintance sake, as the good work goes on.

But his jury does not know Humphreys. Out of sheer good will and with that political sagacity and judgment that never fails him, Humphreys himself has provided them with proofs, as usual, of record, and leaving tracks as wide as a baby elephant's, of himself corruptly influencing legislators with some eighteen licenses to practice law. Now that's what we call leadership. Court licenses are cheaper than one's own coin and quite as effective.

Then again that Grand Jury, Humphreys really got a good thing from the Legislature (including the eighteen licenses), when he got that bailiff's act—so good he thought he would put the clamps on his enemies with it gradually, so that it would be hard to prove motive or intent; but no, here again our Abe shows his wit by insisting on shooting off his Xmas toy at once and at everybody, and "there are only a few of us left."

Well, and so it goes. But the grand finale will come and the finishing touches to Humphreys' greatness be made, when J. O. Carter, the conceit of whose life is that he is more fearless, incorruptible and even-handed than other men are, asks Alkali Abe why those licenses were issued and whether the examinations were conducted in French or in the tongue strictly forbidden in his court. When that day comes will Joe and Abe still whisper together as of yore, or will it be a case of catch-as-catch-can? Wait and see the game of the Puritan and the blackleg played to a finish.

JUDICIAL BOORISHNESS.

The representative of one department of the Government who has any regard for the dignity of his office, treats the representatives of other departments with formal politeness. If nothing more.

The boorishness and overweening conceit of Judge Humphreys, which so constantly mark his course, were never more pointedly shown than yesterday.

The case of Secretary Cooper and J. A. McCandless had closed, by the judge announcing that decision would be reversed and filed in writing.

Thereupon, without rhyme, reason or connection, except an ever-itching craving for notoriety, he proceeded at length to heap insult after insult upon Attorney-General Dole, in an aimless harangue to the audience, informing them twice over that he had the most supreme contempt, both for the Attorney-General and his argument.

Hah! and this we are told is Americanism!

The Chamber of Commerce would do well to accept the bid of Mr. Townsend to take a stereoscopic exhibit of island views to Buffalo—that is, assuming a place can be found for the exhibit in the great fair. We hear that there is no room for the educational display unless some can be rented of people who have more space than they need. If this is so, a Hawaiian stereoscopic might find itself out in the air. If the difficulty can be conquered, then Mr. Townsend should by all means be sent to Buffalo to save Hawaii from the ill-fame that the Midway exhibition is giving it.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Surveyor McConrat has gone to Kauai.

The school street bridge is rapidly growing.

W. H. Rice returned to Kauai in the Mikahala.

Fred Smith, manager of the Grove Farm, Lihue, returned to his home in the Mikahala.

The clerical force of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works is slated for a heavy reduction by the Legislature.

Commander J. F. Merry, of the naval station, will arrive in San Francisco on the 15th, and shortly after return to his duties at Pearl Harbor.

On the departure of Mrs. Coleman, in the Sonoma, the secretaryship of the Young Women's Christian Association will devolve upon Mrs. H. C. Brown.

Local Knights of Pythias have left their lodgeroom over Wichman's on account of a heavy advance of rent, and will meet temporarily in Harmony Hall.

Mr. H. M. Whitney goes to Hilo today to investigate a new kind of cane, of which about 1,000 acres have been planted on one of the Irwin plantations.

Harry D. Couzens, Deputy United States Internal Revenue collector, was elected secretary of the Honolulu lodge of Elks at their meeting Monday night. In place of A. F. Judd, resigned.

Queen Liliuokalani expects soon to make a trip to Hilo. A luncheon in her honor was given on Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. Walker, in Nuuanu. A number of the nearest friends of the Queen were present.

The native boatmen at the pilot house and some Chinese fishermen, are making money by securing coral from the reef and selling specimens. These are secured by diving at the reef, in from six to nine fathoms of water.

Pan-American postage stamps, gotten out in honor of the Buffalo Exposition, are beginning to arrive in town. The shape of the stamps is oblong. The one-cent denomination is green, with picture of a modern freight boat; two-cent, red, with the picture of an express train; four-cent, brown, with an automobile device; five-cent, blue, with a picture of a cantilever bridge; eight-cent, dark brown, canal scene; ten-cent, maroon, picture of lake steamer.

At a meeting of the committee of judges for the advertising tourney on Saturday night, it was decided to make four first mentions of the exhibit under the following heads: (1) The most original conception; (2) the most elaborate, or spectacular display; (3) the most artistic designs; (4) the most comical performance. The judges are to be Messrs. McGrew, chairman; Mrs. A. T. Arkinson, Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. W. F. Frear, Messrs. J. S. McGrew and A. Mackintosh.

Lookout Charlie Peterson will resume control of the Diamond Head Signal Station, in place of Captain Rosehill. Captain Rosehill's work while in charge of the station has been criticised, and upon recommendation from the Chamber of Commerce, Superintendent of Public Works J. H. Boyd decided to make the change. "Lookout Charlie" will have charge of the light on the head, as well as the lookout station, and will be given an assistant to look after that part of the work.

The cars for the Rapid Transit Company arrived on the bark S. C. Allen, and the sections are now being put together and painted at the company's barns. Twenty-five cars for regular runs will be set up, with two especially designed for trolley parties. They are all fitted with the latest appliances for comfort and safety, and were made by the American Car Company, of St. Louis. The boiler plant is expected to be finished in about ten days, by which time the arrival of the much-needed curves and crossings for the track is anticipated.

THE DEATH'S HEAD BRAND

Silva's Poisoned Wine May Have Killed John H. Schmidt.

The death of John H. Schmidt, who died last Tuesday supposedly from poisoning by methylated spirits, is reported to have been due to the drinking of bad liquor manufactured by the old wine-maker Silva, whose own death was, it is thought, caused by indulging in the beverage of his fatal brew.

Schmidt's case is similar to a number of others in the Portuguese section of PUNCHBOWL district, several people having died with symptoms of methylated spirits poisoning after drinking wine made by the deceased old wine-maker.

Mrs. Schmidt, wife of the victim, when seen at her home in the Kewalo district, said that she did not know what caused her husband's death, but gave as probable reasons that he had been in ill-health for some time by reason of kidney trouble and that brooding over ill-luck and lack of work had made him desperate.

It was learned, however, that Schmidt had been all right on Saturday afternoon when a Mr. Newman from the Coast visited him and the two had indulged in wine purchased at a neighboring place. Mrs. Schmidt stated that she had tasted the wine also, and that it tasted like sweetened water with something added to it, the flavor of which she could not describe.

That night Schmidt was taken ill and when domestic remedies failed to afford him relief, Mrs. Schmidt wanted to call a physician; this Schmidt would not permit. No improvement took place in his condition, however, and at 9 o'clock Sunday morning Dr. Walters was sent for. He administered an injection and left shortly afterward. Schmidt was soon after seized with cramps and Dr. Walters was called in, Dr. Walters being absent from his office. Dr. Walters pronounced the case hopeless, and at 3 o'clock next morning Schmidt died.

At first the case was thought to be one of apoplexy, but later the two physicians agreed that it was a case of poisoning by methylated spirits and refused to sign a death certificate. The case will be investigated by the authorities. Schmidt was buried on Wednesday.

Catarrh

The cause exists in the blood, in what causes inflammation of the mucous membrane.

It is therefore impossible to cure the disease by local applications.

It is positively dangerous to neglect it, because it always affects the stomach and deranges the general health, and is likely to develop into consumption.

Many have been radically and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood and has a peculiar alternative and tonic effect. R. Long, California Junction, Iowa, writes: "I had catarrh three years, lost my appetite and could not sleep. My head pained me and I felt bad all over. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have a good appetite, sleep well, and have no symptoms of catarrh."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is better not to put off treatment—buy Hood's today.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 23, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
O. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	425
W. S. Sack's Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	60,000	100	.....	175
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	.....	45
SUGAR.				
Swan	5,000,000	20	28	28 1/2
Hawaii	15,000	100	.....	80
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	810
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100	.....	175
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	.....	40 1/2
Honolulu	750,000	100	.....	175
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	28	28 1/2
Haleiwa	500,000	100	.....	240
Kahuku	500,000	20	25	25 1/2
Kihikihi	1,000,000	50	11	11 1/2
Kipahulu	100,000	100	.....	100
Koloa	200,000	100	.....	150 1/2
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100	.....	50
McKays	822,500	20	6 1/2	7
McKays	1,500,000	100	.....	11 1/2
Nahiku Sugar Co.	.....	20	.....	12
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,000,000	100	14 1/2	151
Ono	1,000,000	100	.....	175
Ookala	500,000	20	17 1/2	18 1/2
Olas Sugar Co., Ltd.	812,500	20	4 1/2	5
Olovala	2,500,000	100	14 1/2	10
Panama Sug. Plan. Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	270
Pacific	500,000	100	23 1/2	270
Panama	750,000	100	.....	100
Peepee	750,000	100	.....	100
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	.....	100
Waialua Ag.	4,500,000	100	108 1/2	108 1/2
Waikuku	700,000	100	.....	87 1/2
Waipahoehoe	200,000	100	.....	100
Waimea	125,000	100	67 1/2	90
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	100
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	.....	100
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	.....	100
Hon. E. P. & L. Co.	200,000	100	.....	100
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100	.....	100
Mutual Telephone Co.	50,000	10	.....	10
O. S. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	102 1/2	105
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	.....	100
BANKS.				
First National Bank	.....	100	.....	100
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.	.....	100	.....	100
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	.....	50	.....	50
Haw. Govt. 4 per cent.	.....	50	.....	50
Hilo S. S. Co. 5 per cent.	.....	50	.....	50
Hon. E. P. & L. Co. 5 per cent.	.....	50	.....	50
Hon. Steam Laundry 5 per cent.	.....	50	.....	50
O. S. & L. Co. 5 per cent.	.....	50	.....	50
Oahu Plant. 5 per cent.	.....	50	.....	50
Olas Plan. 5 per cent.	.....	50	.....	50

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE	MOON	SUN	MOON	SUN
TIME	RISE	SET	RISE	SET
May 23	5:11	5:14	5:14	5:20
May 24	6:07	6:12	6:12	6:18
May 25	7:04	7:12	7:12	7:18
May 26	8:01	8:10	8:10	8:16
May 27	8:58	9:06	9:06	9:12
May 28	9:55	10:02	10:02	10:08
May 29	10:52	11:00	11:00	11:06
May 30	11:49	11:58	11:58	12:04
May 31	12:46	12:56	12:56	1:02

First quarter of the moon on the 24th at 7:10 p. m.

THE SEA POWER OF JAPAN.

When the threatened war between Russia and Japan actually breaks out, as it is almost certain to do at an early date, there will be desperate fighting on the sea as well as on the land, for each of the powers engaged will have a strong navy, equipped with all the latest and best means for rapid and effective service. Japan, in particular, has been making strenuous efforts in the past few years to put her navy on a footing equal with that of any other civilized power. She realizes fully that her insular position, like that of England, requires that she shall place the emphasis in the war department upon the naval arm of the service. It is for this reason that Japan has been spending money without stint during the past few years to provide herself with the finest warships that modern naval science can devise. She can claim at this time the largest battleship afloat in the world, the Mikasa, launched from an English shipyard last November. This vessel has an extreme length of 432 feet, and

PROF. STUBBS ON LABOR QUESTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ships. Here the British Government intervened by the appointment of agents at the ports of departure to see that no laborer was taken away without his full consent.

These abuses gave birth to the coolie laws of the United States, and simultaneously in Hawaii a bureau of immigration was established, taking the business of importing laborers from the hands of the planters and placing it under the charge of the Kingdom. The Hawaiian Government, however, in its efforts to protect its planters in their work of importing laborers, the "coolie system" as known elsewhere never existed on the islands; the law between employer and employee known as the "master and servant law" was mild, equitable and compulsory for the specific fulfillment of contracts.

In 1864 the board of immigration was established for the purpose of superintending the importation of foreign laborers and the introduction of immigrants. One of its first ordinances was to prohibit private persons from introducing laborers into the Kingdom under heavy penalty. Another was to adopt measures looking to the introduction of free immigrants, males and females, from the Azores, Canaries and Cape Verde in the Atlantic, and from any of the Pacific Isles. Passages were to be paid by the Government and a bounty per head to the captain of the ship. Still another was the chartering of a ship to send to China to procure more Chinese laborers. The first ordinance gave great offense to the planters, but the board firmly adhered to it.

In 1865 Dr. Hillebrand was appointed commissioner to go abroad and study the possibilities of obtaining desirable immigrants from India, Japan and Malaysia. In the meanwhile, to meet the present demands, he went to China and forwarded a shipload or two of coolies to the islands. In December, 1865, the first installment of immigrants arrived from the Caroline Islands. The bureau sanctioned the contracts with the planters. Simultaneously a small number of Marquesans were introduced. Dr. Hillebrand simultaneously forwarded from Hongkong two shiploads of coolies. The planters acquired the needed laborer, but the people desired immigrants who would assimilate with them, infuse vigor into the impaired constitutions of the natives, check the decrease of the inhabitants of the Kingdom, and give strength to the national constitution.

King Kamehameha III saw with sorrow and alarm his people rapidly declining in numbers, and naturally sought some means of arresting this decay and permanently repopulating his dominion. To accomplish his purpose he authorized Mr. Wylie to negotiate with the British Government with the view of obtaining consent to remove to the islands all of the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island and settle them as proprietors or tenants on his own lands. The project unfortunately failed.

In the meanwhile other coolies were introduced.

In 1865 King Kamehameha IV, in his speech to the Legislature, said of the coolies: "They are not so kind and tractable as was anticipated, and they seem to have no affinities, attractions or tendencies to blend with this or any other race." He recommended trying "the inhabitants of other Polynesian groups; they would be easily assimilated; would soon learn the language, and might bring with them their wives, whose country was much greater than that of the Hawaiian females, and, besides furnishing labor, would pave the way for a future population of native-born Hawaiians indistinguishable from the aboriginal parents." But Mr. Wylie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, saw danger ahead in such a project. He feared the numerical superiority of the aborigines over the whites, and did not believe they would devote themselves willingly to work, and thus under contract under the Act for the government of "masters and servants," as was done with the Chinese.

Nothing came out of this controversy. Small importations of coolies continued. At first their labor was very unsatisfactory. Not understanding the language nor the character of the work required, friction between master and servant frequently occurred. But the laborers gradually improved.

In 1866 occurred the convention between China, England and France, at which the right to draw labor from Chinese ports was exclusively restricted to treaty powers. The Hawaiian Kingdom was not a treaty power, and therefore had to transact all future business under the protection of a foreign flag and through a foreign firm.

This restriction turned again the attention of the board of immigration, where settlers and not merely hands for the planters might be obtained, but upon further investigation the plan was abandoned.

In 1868 two eminent persons were sent on an expedition with two ships to visit the various isles of the Pacific and Atlantic to secure if possible voluntary laborers for the Kingdom. One ship returned with a cargo from Caroline and Humphrey Islands, having visited many others without success.

These immigrants were cleanly, intelligent, docile, Christian, speaking a language similar to Hawaiian. The other ship brought a cargo from the Danger Islands. These were far from being satisfactory to their subsequent employers, many of whom were ultimately released and returned to their native islands. A controversy arose as to the class of future immigrants. Great dissatisfaction was felt by the King and council at the large number of Chinese already in the islands, since they desired immigrants more nearly related to the Hawaiians. An anti-coolie party, consisting chiefly of mechanics and tradesmen, strongly opposed the further introduction of Chinese by the sugar planters. Mass meetings were held, with verdicts against the Chinese and in favor of South Sea Islanders or other races ethnologically related. Efforts were made to secure immigrants from India, Japan and Malaysia, and the Dutch and English East Indies. All proved abortive, after much discussion, diplomacy and a large expenditure of time and money, except with Japan. After much delay and long and specific contracts a shipload of Japanese reached the islands in 1869. They made good laborers, and were themselves satisfied and satisfactory to the employers. But the Japanese Government became alarmed through false rumors of maltreatment of its subjects and sent commissioners to Hawaii to investigate their true conditions. To their surprise they found everything mutually pleasant and satisfactory to both Japanese and planters. While discussions were going on in the board relative to the advisability of importing Swedes and Portuguese, several

more cargoes of Chinese were introduced by the planters. A new and untried system of co-operative labor was introduced on a small scale in 1870. Thirty white men from the States were carried over to labor on the plantations to receive as compensation one-half of the crop made. On account of drought, inexperience, etc., the co-operative experiment was far from being a decided success. The Hawaiian immigration society to promote immigration was next formed, but few fruits of its labors were apparent. In the meanwhile another importation of Chinese was made, soon to be followed by others, many of whom on arrival went into rice culture.

Again attention was directed to the Azores and the possibility of obtaining desirable immigrants therefrom. Italy was also considered as a source of supply of future laborers. But nothing tangible was accomplished. In July, 1875, the treaty of reciprocity between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States was ratified. It created great joy and much inspiration in every plantation. The islands were no longer a dependency to limit the free immigration of Japanese, and several companies have been formed to promote it.

The effect of annexation to the United States will be to put an end to all assisted immigration of white races, and to exclude all Chinese laborers. But under the recent treaty between the United States and Japan, there is nothing to limit the free immigration of Japanese, and several companies have been formed to promote it.

The excessive preponderance of males over females in Asiatic immigration constitutes a serious menace to the morals and health of the commonwealth. In 1896 the ratio of males to females was 8 to 1 among the Chinese, nearly 5 to 1 among the Japanese, 8 to 5 among the Portuguese and 8 to 5 among other whites, the proportion for all the inhabitants being 2 to 1.

The decrease of the aboriginal population has still continued, from 40,888 in 1878 to 40,014 in 1884, 34,436 in 1890 and 31,019 in 1896, the rate of decrease being about 1.6 per cent a year. At the same time the native Hawaiians, the offspring of intermarriage between Hawaiian women and men of other races, have been constantly increasing from 3,420 in 1878 to 4,218 in 1884, 6,136 in 1890, and 8,485 in 1896. All these facts point to the gradual extinction of the full-blooded Hawaiians, and the absorption of the remnant of the race by the European and Asiatic population.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ten minutes on the subject. I move the previous question," which carried upon the show of hands.

The president then put "Oily's" motion to reject the appointment of Dr. Garvin, and called for the show of hands on the question. The vote was a tie of seven to seven. The president then cast the deciding vote, and declared the appointment rejected.

Dr. Sloggett, E. A. Mott-Smith, Fred E. Smith and William Auld, the rest of the appointees, were approved without any objections.

Senator Crabbe pulled his thermometer out of a drawer in his desk and showed to "Oily," who immediately moved to adjourn, seconded by Kalaupokalani. The thermometer referred to hovered around the nineties.

Senator Kanuha asked permission under the suspension of the rules to present the following resolution before the proposed adjournment was taken, which was granted:

Hon. S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate.

Dear Sir: Whereas, information has been received from reliable sources that there are other appointees of the Governor whose names were not submitted for the confirmation of this Senate;

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to submit to this Senate all names of appointees other than already submitted.

DAVID KANUHA, Senator of the Third District.

Amendment by Cecil Brown (carried): "That the Organic Act require the Governor to submit to the Senate for confirmation."

The motion to adjourn was lost sight of in the shuffle which followed in the matter of presenting resolutions.

Senator Carter presented the following report from the Committee on Ways and Means, which was adopted:

To the President of the Senate: The Ways and Means Committee, to whom were referred Items Nos. 154 and 155 of the Appropriation bill, relating to the Bureau of Conveyances, begs to report as follows:

Item 154. Your committee visited the Department, and was referred by it to the Treasurer, who offers the following as a substitute, being a reduction of \$1,240:

Per Month.
One clerk at \$100 00
One clerk at 75 00
One clerk at 60 00
Two clerks, each 50 00
Two clerks, each 40 00

Total \$415 00
We therefore recommend Item 154 to read as follows: "Pay roll indexer, copyist and clerks, \$9,960."

Item 155. "Pay roll for revising indexes." The Treasurer states can be reduced to two clerks at \$50 per month, or \$2,400.

Your committee found that the index books up to the year 1876 are very much worn, and time and use, and if the records are to be of any service to the public it is absolutely essential that they be revised. A larger force employed the quicker the work can be done, but as in so many other cases, the public will have to be patient until the revenues are increased.

DAVID KANUHA, G. R. CARTER, H. P. CALDWELL.

May 22, 1901.
Senator Paris presented the following report from the Committee on Public Lands on the pay of jailors, guards and lunas of prisoners, \$250.00, which was adopted on the motion of Senator Baldwin:

Hon. S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate.
Sir: Your Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred Item in the Appropriation bill of \$5,000 for pay of jailors, guards and lunas of prisoners, would report as follows:

Your committee find that the present pay roll amounts to \$2,135 per month, divided as follows:

Per Month.
Oahu \$1,350 00
Hawaii 500 00
Maua 200 00
Kauai 50 00
making for the two years, \$31,240.

The pay varies from \$100 to \$200 per month. In most of the outside districts they do not police duty when there are no prisoners.

Your committee have interviewed the High Sheriff, who says he intends to make the pay of this class of officers more uniform. He also says that as most of our jails are poorly constructed, that with the increasing class of tough characters, he needs efficient officers, and

should be let a margin for increase if necessary.

Your committee recommend that the item be changed to \$2,000.
J. D. PARIS, JOHN T. BROWN, L. N. KAPAHU.

Cecil Brown, ex chairman, of the special committee having in charge the items referring to the pay of police in Hawaii, \$55,000; pay of Maui police, \$25,000; pay of Kauai police, \$25,000; presented the following report:

To the Honorable S. E. Kalua, President of the Senate.
Sir: The special committee to whom was referred the following items in the Appropriation bill: Pay of police of Hawaii, \$55,000; pay of police of Maui, \$25,000; pay of police of Kauai, \$25,000; beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee obtained from the Auditing Department a complete copy of the itemized pay roll for each of the above islands for the month of April past, and also had the High Sheriff appear with the estimates made by him, and upon which estimates the figures submitted by the Governor and set forth in the Appropriation bill are based.

Upon examination of the itemized pay roll, it appears especially in the District of South Hilo, Island of Hawaii and in Wailuku, Island of Maui, that the pay of the police officers is not at all uniform. The committee recommends to the High Sheriff that he instruct the sheriffs of each island to make the pay of the police as uniform as possible, taking into consideration the services required and the cost of living in each particular district. This committee from the information obtained by them cannot approve of the pay roll for the District of South Hilo, Maui and the items is pay of a humane officer as well as a health officer, as also that of a night patrol. The pay roll for the month of April also showed that there were in addition to the regular force of twenty-four members, sixteen special policemen in that district who were receiving salaries ranging from \$3 to \$75 a month. The pay of a humane officer and a night patrol, especially the latter, where the police are on duty during the night, we believe should not be paid by the Police Department.

The High Sheriff's estimates show that the sums asked for are necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of this department of the Government, and your committee believes that, taking into consideration the progress and increase in population of the past, and believing that it will continue in the same ratio during the next biennial period, that the money asked for each of the islands named and the pay of their police, is as little as can be done with and should any decrease be made, that it will seriously interfere with and affect seriously the efficiency of this department. Your committee therefore recommends that the items pass as in the bill.

Respectfully submitted,
C. BROWN, Chairman.
JNO. PARIS.
WM. WHITE.
JOHN T. BROWN.
D. KANUHA.

Senator C. Brown then read the list of the high sheriff's estimates in regard to the pay of police on Maui. The items referring to the pay of health officer, \$70; humane officer, \$70, and a night patrol, he thought, wholly unnecessary, and proposed reductions all along the line.

Senator Baldwin objected to any proposed cut, as it was difficult enough now to secure trustworthy men to fill the positions, as they could make more money raising cane on contract than they could at being one of the "finest."

Senator Kalaupokalani objected to any cut in salaries. If anything should be done, he favored an increase in regard to the pay of police outside of Oahu.

A great deal more wrangling was indulged in by other members, which was finally stopped by Senator Cecil Brown offering the following amendment for the benefit of Senator Kalaupokalani, who had been doing the most kicking:

"That the high sheriff is hereby requested to make such reductions in the payment of the superior officers of the police department in the different islands and apply such reduction towards the monthly pay of the policemen."

On a motion by Senator Baldwin the report of the special committee as amended was adopted.

Upon "Oily Bill" motion the Senate adjourned at 3:50 p. m. until 2 o'clock today.

Teacher: "Of course, you understand the difference between liking and loving?"
Pupil: "Yes, miss; I like my father and mother, but I love apple pie."

HONOLULU JOINS.

In Paying Tribute to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

A young man went to a wealthy and successful manufacturer and applied for employment.

"What can you do?" the manufacturer asked, and the young man proceeded to tell of his ability.

"But I don't want to know what you say you can do," the gentleman replied, "let me know what others say you have done; bring me recommendations from people I know and can trust."

It's the same way with the little conqueror and the public; people want to know what has been done.

Honolulu people are joining the myriads of others in making public the work of this little modern wonder and what your neighbors say should convince the skeptic. The endorsement of citizens is the proof that goes with every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 30 years. He says: "I was for a number of years, one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narrative of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, for sale by all druggists; sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, who are agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BABY'S BUSINESS.

A healthy baby is comfortable; and that is enough for a baby.

His business in life is to grow.

Aside from acute diseases, and food is the cause of most of his troubles. But Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil delivers him from it.

He isn't sick; only a little lanky, somewhere, in his machine for turning food into growth.

It is a great thing to do, for a baby, to help him over a hitch with mere food—the emulsion is food that has the tact to get there.

The tact to get there is medicine.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

HO KIT GOT HIS JUST DESERTS.

Ho Kit was sent to the reef yesterday for six months by Judge Wilcox for having committed assault and battery on Muea, a 7-year-old native girl.

A. L. C. Atkinson appeared for the defendant.

Complainant testified that the assault was committed last Friday, near the corner of Nuuanu and Kukui streets, between the hours of noon and 1 p. m.

Ho Kit strove to prove an alibi. One of his witnesses stated that defendant had been working on a roof from 3 a. m. until 2 p. m. of the day when the assault was said to have been committed and that all that time he had never been out of his sight.

Judge Wilcox said that he did not think that defendant or his witnesses were telling the truth. He considered the case an extremely bad one and regretted being unable to impose a heavier sentence. An appeal will be taken.

Antone Baboza, a small boy, was reprimanded and discharged for having used large and disgusting language. When arrested the young hopeful was visibly under the influence of liquor.

Under pressure Antone admitted to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth that his condition was caused by partaking of wine obtained in a small store on the slope of Punchbowl. The vendor of the stuff will probably be arrested today.

Other cases dealt with were: Wong Wa Yee, seduction, nolle prosequi; A. Wolf, distilling liquor, discharged; Chew Fong, gambling, nolle prosequi; Mark Kong, Chun On, gambling, \$50 and costs; Adachi, Okimoto, peddling cakes without license, nolle prosequi; D. McPherson, drunkenness, ball forfeited; Billy, drunkenness, \$2 and costs; Tong Lee, gambling, May 21; Wai, assault and battery on Kam Pon, \$2 and costs; Aika, alias George Smith, assault and battery on Chang Kong, \$10 and costs; Hasel Bonk, common nuisance, reprimanded and discharged; John Poe, Willie Kaeo, gambling, \$2 and costs.

Yesterday's arrests included: Kahahana, truancy; A. Timas, D. Gibbs, J. Gouveia, affray; Taylor, profanity; Antone Richards, adulterating milk; Kudis, peddling cakes without a license.

Antone Timas had a little trouble with a man near the Pacific Mail wharf and a fight ensued. Then Gibbs happened along and threw in his lot with Timas' antagonist. To even matters up, Gouveia arrived on the scene of the combat and alled himself with Timas.

Drawn to the spot by the scent of blood, Archie Gillilan and a custom house inspector attempted to separate the rival factions. While the work of pacification was going on Gibbs shed a \$20 gold piece, which was claimed by Gouveia.

The contest was finally adjourned until today. Judge Wilcox will act as referee.

The funeral of late Mounted Patrolman Wulbers took place yesterday afternoon. Patrolmen Gumpfer, Smith, Spiller, Matland, Burningham and Ake acted as pallbearers.

Following the hearse came deceased's horse led by Officers Ake and McCormick. Then came the rest of the Mounted Patrol and a detachment of eight foot-policemen, the latter forming a guard of honor. High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Captain Parker were present at the funeral.

Particularly noticeable among the numerous floral tokens of regard was a design of the dead man's badge with the figure "4" and the word "Rest."

Lansing on the List.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock another report was brought into the First Circuit Court by the grand jury.

Theo. F. Lansing, formerly Territorial Treasurer, is reported as having declined to divulge the name of two parties mentioned at an executive meeting in confidence as having been implicated in the bribery matter. The reasons reported as given by Mr. Lansing are the same as those given by Mr. McCandless, except that in addition Mr. Lansing stated that he had been out of the government three weeks and knew nothing of changes that might have occurred in regard to the matter since he was in office.

The Bonding Plan.

Touching the charge in the anti-Dole papers that the bond plan of raising revenue is illegal, Secretary Cooper says: "Section 55 of the Organic Act provides that no indebtedness shall be incurred without the approval of the President. If the Legislature passes the Appropriation bill the whole matter will, of course, be submitted to the President for approval."

That is a skeleton the bones of which rattle as often in a palace as in a hovel, indeed, often, since credit is not given the very poor.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets; finest piano finish.

The ever welcome.....

Reclining Chair

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

Portiere Divans

BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

Furniture Coverings

Trimmings to match.

Uholstering.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING

J. Hopp & Co

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Bone Lags, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swelling, Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles at 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11¢—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALF. CHENEY, 181 and PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCINN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LONDON, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincinn and Midland Counties Drug Company, London, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Eva Plantation Co., Ltd.
The Waiola Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co., Ltd.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

TO ATTRACT TOURISTS

Fine Illustrated Lecture for Buffalo.

J. H. Townsend, at present a member of the California Colony at Wahiawa, has a project for a lecture, illustrated with stereoscopic views of Hawaii, to be delivered at the Buffalo and possibly at the Charleston exhibitions this winter.

Mr. Townsend has toured the Western Coast with a series of stereoscopic slides illustrating these islands, for several months, calling his lecture an "Excursion to Hawaii."

The pictures, consisting of 120 views, were especially selected by him and prepared by Photographer Williams to represent the islands as they were in 1892.

Mr. Townsend's method with his audiences was to start with a map of the islands thrown upon a twelve-foot screen, followed by the steamer Australia, on board of which the listeners were supposed to take their berth for the Hawaiian excursion. Then came the first view of the islands, the harbor and the diving boys. The party were, in their imagination, escorted up Fort Street to the Hawaiian Hotel, to the principal buildings, through the Chinese and Japanese sections and out to Waikiki, winding up at the new destroyed Arlington Hotel. A second evening was taken up with views of the other islands of the group, and devoted to the products, cultivated and natural, including several aspects of the volcano. The lecture proper consisted of a running commentary on the pictures as they appeared upon the screen, with brief descriptions of ancient manners and customs and a slight sketch of the important men and families shown.

It is Mr. Townsend's intention, in response to several suggestions that have appeared in the papers or been made to him personally, to add about fifty more views to his collection, thus showing Hawaii from an up-to-date standpoint, with the particular purpose of showing the great strides made commercially and otherwise since annexation. The lecture of course will be also altered. As an example, a beautifully colored picture of the old Arlington would be shown with immediately following it a view of the big foundation scheme of the Young Hotel, as it now stands. Most of the pictures are colored and will be magnified on the screen to a dimension of twelve square feet, figures standing ten feet high before the audience. It is also his intention to secure appropriate records to be given from a gramophone of powerful dimensions. With Governor Dole's portrait, for example, the lecturer's brief biography will be supplemented by a reproduction of the Governor's own tones, while Captain Berger will be asked to contribute orchestral and vocal selections of Hawaiian airs by his musicians and singers.

Mr. Townsend has his stereoscope, the latest instrument in the market, with him, and, if successful in his present scheme, will exhibit his complete lecture before leaving. Satisfactory results are, however, only attained by the use of the calcium light, which is not at present attainable on the islands.

Professors Wood and Townsend of this city are interested in the carrying out of the idea and the Chamber of Commerce will also be seen with regard to furnishing the necessary authority and backing to make the exhibit a success. The House Committee on Education will be interviewed on the matter of a sufficient appropriation, and a picture of the interior of both Upper and Lower Houses will be, if possible, secured, and should prove an interesting feature.

As an accessory to the educational exhibit in charge of Miss Davidson, and as an offset to the false ideas of Hawaiian culture and progress now being disseminated by the Hawaiian Village in Buffalo, a lecture, approved by the Chamber of Commerce and a series of well-selected and typical views of the islands as they are today is a project that should be looked into and one that would undoubtedly prove a strong educator of the advantages of Hawaii. In connection with the crowds of tourists expected at Charleston, there could be no clearer or more satisfactory way of bringing the beauties of the Hawaiian Islands before the class from whom the most benefit could be expected.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

There was no morning session in the Senate yesterday. A recess was taken until 2 p. m., as Senator Cecil Brown had to appear in court, and Senators Kalua and Kalaokalan were called before the grand jury.

The Senate convened at 2:15 o'clock for the session, and the first business was reports of standing committees.

Senator Russell presented a verbal report from the Committee on Public Health, in regard to the pay of veterinary surgeon and his duties. The committee recommended the item be stricken out and transferred to the Board of Health.

Senator Brown moved the report be adopted, which was carried upon the show of hands.

Senator Paris, as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, having in charge the item of \$7,200, as salaries of guards for public buildings, presented the following report, which was adopted:

SEN. E. E. KALUA, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Committee on Public Lands to whom was referred item of \$7,200 in Appropriation bill for guards of public buildings, would report as follows:

Your committee finds that this item provides for six guards for the Executive and Supreme Court buildings, divided in two watches, at the pay of \$50 per month each. That heretofore these guards have been paid out of the appropriation for military and have been under that department. It is now proposed to put them under the police department.

Your committee considers, as there is always considerable work in the Executive building and in the Supreme Court building valuable records without proper

custody for their safekeeping, it is necessary that there should be reliable guards. We would therefore recommend that the item be paid out of the bill.

J. H. PARIS.
JOHN T. BROWN.
J. KAKAPAHU.

No further committee reports being made, the Senate adjourned to reconvene their session on the Appropriation bill.

At this juncture "Oily Bill" White began to get a "bump" on himself. Picking up his hat and gathering in some papers and documents lying on his desk, he jumped to his feet and moved to adjourn, giving as his reason, committee work. No attention was paid to his motion by the president, so "Oily Bill" left the senate chamber in disgust, remarking in an undertone that they were a lot of "asses."

The back salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, from June 14, 1900, to July 1, 1901, amounting to \$4,712.50, was the first item considered. Upon Senator Baldwin's motion, the item was referred to the Committee on Public Health and Education.

The salary of four normal inspectors at \$6,000 each, \$24,000, was the next item considered. Senator Russell moved there be one inspector added to the item, making five in all. The reason for this motion he explained, was that the island of Hawaii was in need of two inspectors, as one inspector could not handle the office, nor cover the ground thoroughly. He suggested the item referring to school agents be abolished, and the additional inspector put in their place, saying there would be no necessity for school agents as long as inspectors were employed.

Senator Paris objected against this proposition to do away with the school agents, as they were very useful, and the people could not very well get along without them, and as far as the additional inspector was concerned, the island of Hawaii did not need two inspectors.

J. T. Brown objected to having any inspectors at all, and did not see the need of them, but if it was a necessity, he favored Dr. Russell's suggestion.

Senator Baldwin then moved to refer the item to the Committee on Public Health and Education, which carried.

The salary of Secretary, \$4,200, was the next item. Senator Baldwin moved to reduce it to \$3,600, which was seconded by Cecil Brown. Upon the show of hands the motion carried.

The salary of assistant secretary and school agent, \$3,600, was on Cecil Brown's motion reduced to \$3,000.

The salary of book clerk and stenographer, \$1,800, passed as in the bill.

The pay roll for the support of schools, \$600,000, was the next item to be considered.

Senator Russell, in a long speech, made a strong plea in favor of passing the item, contending this item should not be cut down, as it was for the welfare of the public.

Senator Crabbe supported Russell in his statements.

Senator Paris moved the item be referred to some committee.

Senator C. Brown did not believe in making any reductions in anything pertaining to education, which brought forth a hearty "kokun" from "Oily Bill," who had returned.

Senator Achi said according to the department's estimates, \$532,000 was enough. He suggested the item be placed at \$550,000, the department would then have a surplus of \$18,000 to work on. He said he would vote for \$550,000, but not for the amount in the bill.

Senator White favored the item as in the bill.

Senator Paris then moved to refer the item to the Committee on Education, which carried, as did a motion to so refer salary of school agents, \$4,500.

Under the head of estimated expenses of carrying on industrial and reform schools for the two years ending December 31, 1902, the following items were referred to the Committee on Public Health and Education: Salary of superintendent of boys' school, \$3,600; salary of matron girls' school, \$3,000; salary of teacher boys' school, \$2,400; salary of teacher girls' school, \$1,800; and pay of guards, both schools, \$3,600.

The salary of Commissioner of Public Lands, \$7,200, was reduced to \$7,000.

Salary of secretary and sub-agent, Fifth Land District, \$4,200, passed as in the bill.

The salary of clerk, \$2,400, and salary of patent clerk, \$1,800, were on Senator Russell's motion combined, and made salary of first assistant and patent clerk, \$3,000.

The salary of assistant clerk, \$1,200, and salary of messenger, \$1,200, were on Russell's motion combined, and made salary of assistant clerk and messenger, \$1,800.

Pay of sub-agent, First Land District, \$3,000, was on Kalaokalan's motion, combined with pay of ranger, First Land District, \$1,200, at a salary of \$1,800.

Pay of clerk, First Land District, \$1,200, and pay of sub-agent, Second Land District, \$1,200, passed as in the bill.

The following items passed without objections, as in the bill: Salary of agent, Third Land District, \$960; pay of sub-agent, Fourth Land District, \$1,200; pay of sub-agent, Sixth Land District, \$720; pay of ranger, Second Land District, \$720; pay of ranger, Third Land District, \$720; pay of ranger, Fourth Land District, \$720; pay of ranger, Fifth Land District, \$720; pay of ranger, Sixth Land District, \$720.

On Senator Baldwin's motion an adjournment was taken at 4 p. m.

A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"I was with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my little son's life. It was summer while at the shore, and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store an overcoat with colic pains that he said at once to the floor, gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,

SENATOR HANNA—ELEVATORS.

"Whew!" exclaimed Senator Hanna, on Saturday, as puffing and blowing he reached the top of the well-worn White House stairs. "Hanna," said a friend who was with him, "why don't you get the President to put an elevator in this building?" said Senator Hanna, laughing. "I suggested it to the President, but he remarked that he noticed that I got here just the same."—Albany Argus.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE SCHOOLS

Editor Advertisement: In two issues of the Advertiser, one on Friday last and the other on Monday, there were some comments and queries as to the advisability of making preparation for the education of Porto Rican children now coming here, and of inference to provide for all children of those parents who work as common laborers in the cane fields.

These queries and inferences seemed to put the question upon mere economic grounds. I do not regard those grounds from the highest standpoint in regard to the education of youth; however, I shall confine my remarks to the mere question of the education of man as an economic animal or, perhaps better, as an economic machine. Taking this lower view of the matter, I think it can be shown from different nations and peoples that those nations which have made the most provision for the education of all youth are decidedly superior in the production of wealth and economic well-being to those who have not made such provisions.

Prussia was the first State in Europe that made ample provision for the education of all her youth irrespective of condition. She was soon thereafter the chief State of Germany in economic well-being, in the exploitation of her resources, in science and in all lines of human effort. Compare the economic condition of Germany, Switzerland, Holland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, England and France, who made provision for the education of all youth, with Spain, Portugal, Italy and Russia, in the production of mere wealth and with all those things which wealth produces—a mere comparison is sufficient.

These facts, so well known to all, are not merely academic but are well-known historical phenomena.

Coming to the United States, Massachusetts and her influence, with her excellent public school system, may be contrasted with Virginia—two States that began their career at nearly the same time under similar political conditions.

Virginia has every natural resource, Massachusetts a bad climate and a rugged soil.

It may be asserted with little difference of opinion that the early provision for the education of all her children has made Massachusetts, under adverse natural conditions, the leading wealth-producing State of America. As she produced wealth, larger provisions were made for the careful training of her youth in the highest schools and in the most excellent technical training.

In all those States in which her influence has been felt merely in the production of wealth, they have gone far ahead of those States in which the Virginian influence has been predominant.

I think there can be little doubt that this different result has been largely if not wholly the result of her admirable educational system. I have neither the time to elaborate nor would your readers have the inclination to read all that might be said in regard to educational efficiency on man as a mere productive machine.

To come home. Our population is composed for the most part of those people brought here for the purpose of laboring on plantations. Their children, born here, will become American citizens endowed with all the rights, immunities and privileges of American citizenship, among which will be the right to vote to hold office and even to become members of the Legislature.

Can you, Mr. Editor, even contemplate the condition of this Territory to rear up a majority of its citizens not able to read or write the language of the Territory?

I do not believe for one moment that you who propounded these queries, would answer any one of them, as some of your readers might infer, from the tenor or spirit of the article. Indeed, when I first read the articles, I thought the whole thing a joke, or that you were putting up a tar baby or man of straw, that some of the unwary like myself might knock it down and find it empty.

If you propose seriously or if any one propose the thesis that these children should have no provision for education, I think it I should almost say monstrous. Thinking foreigners have regarded and do regard the excellent public school system of America her greatest glory. They go further than this in thinking that her industrial, commercial and agricultural supremacy due in a large measure to the energy and intelligence developed in all her youth by the excellent opportunities provided for education and training throughout her domains.

Even in the late war with Spain it was found owing to the want of provision made for the education of the Spanish soldier and sailor, that her men-of-war could not be successfully manned, because of the want of training of her engineers and the want of intelligence in her seamen, that nothing but education could develop.

We have a babel of tongues in Hawaii. Nothing else can unify these various languages except elementary public schools. It is a transitional state here and the excellent provisions hitherto made by the public-spirited and far-sighted men and women, who have controlled affairs in the Islands have done much to unify and consolidate a heterogeneous people out of this heterogeneous mass of plantation laborers.

With all the money that has been spent and all the effort made by an intelligent and earnest body of teachers, nothing has yet been accomplished but to give the youth the merest rudiments of a primary education. The ability to read and write the English language, with a small amount of arithmetic, with some little knowledge of nature, with which the pupils come into daily contact.

This much, and this much only, is all that can be done for some time to come. I believe that a man can hoe more cane, can strip more cane; in short, can do more of any kind of work if he have some education.

I shall close my article for the present, but I hope to return and treat the question more in detail from an economic standpoint, also from a higher standpoint from the development of the individual as a man. Thanking you in advance for space, I am, Mr. Editor, M. M. SCOTT.

EDISON'S DEAFNESS AN ADVANTAGE.

The Electrical Review says that an ear specialist recently visited Thomas A. Edison and offered to cure him of his deafness. "What?" exclaimed Mr. Edison, "and give up the great advantage I have over you fellows? Why, I need it in my business—for, you see, my business is thinking, and no matter what the rest of you are doing or how much noise you are making, it doesn't bother me, and I am able to concentrate my mind fully upon the subject in hand without interruption. Give up an advantage like that! Not much, until, possibly, I get so old I cannot work any longer."

NEWS NOTES OF ISLE OF MAUI

The Return of Charles Lennox—Japanese Beetles Working—Personal Notes.

Following are extracts from the Maui News:

Charles Lennox of Kahului returned to Honolulu on the Sierra, and to Kahului on the Claudine this week, making the entire distance from San Francisco to Kahului inside of six days.

Mr. Lennox visited Victoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, and reports that times are very prosperous in all the cities which he visited, but that Seattle, where he remained longest, bids fair in the future to become a formidable rival of San Francisco.

Eastern and European manufacturers are looking for openings on the Pacific Coast, and the indications are that the bulk of the manufacturing interests of the United States will soon shift to the coast to meet Oriental trade. Seattle and Tacoma at present have the advantage in the matter of establishing manufacturing, but if the promise of large oil developments in California are realized, thus giving California a cheap and abundant supply of fuel for manufacturing purposes, many new manufacturers will be established in San Francisco.

A labor strike on a gigantic scale was developing in San Francisco at the time the Sierra sailed, but by mutual consent was put off till after the visit of President McKinley. Then trouble is expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attorney George Hons returned from Honolulu on Tuesday night's Mauna Loa.

United States District Attorney Baird of Honolulu came over on Thursday's Claudine, and is a guest of the Maui Hotel.

Manager W. E. Bellina of the Kahului ranch is enjoying the hospitality of Manager Field of the "Maui" for a few days.

Frank Summerfield, formerly a luna at Waialuku plantation, has returned to Waialuku, and as his former services were very much appreciated, he will probably be offered another position here.

P. H. Burnette, secretary of the Hawaiian Realty and Maturity Company of Honolulu, is visiting Maui this week, accompanied by his wife, partly to enjoy the varied beauties of Maui scenery and partly to do a little business for his company.

Japanese beetles are becoming very destructive in Makawao, attacking even the fruit trees, and efforts are being made to procure inoculated earth from Honolulu in order to combat them. It will take a combined effort of the residents of Makawao to properly spread the beetle-destroying fungus.

AGUINALDO COMING.

Pretty Positive Assurances That He Will Be on the Oregon.

Aguinaldo is coming to Honolulu. He is expected here in about a couple of weeks. It is hardly necessary to state that the gentleman who is about to pay a visit to the Paradise of the Pacific is Mr. E. Aguinaldo, former leader of the rebel Filipinos, who died so many times



of sickness and who was killed on so many different occasions by the enemy, and whose interesting career was brought to a standstill, as far as his sprinting feats across country were concerned, by his acquaintance with Funston.

Mr. Aguinaldo will come here on the United States battleship Oregon. He was put aboard the Oregon from the Nashville.

It was learned aboard the City of Peking yesterday that the Oregon arrived at Yokohama the day before the Peking left that port for Honolulu. The Peking sailed from Yokohama on the 11th instant. The 11th was the last date of news from San Francisco. One of the passengers on the Peking is sure that Aggie is on the Oregon. It is thought by some that Aguinaldo will be put in Alcatraz. It is also said that he will make a tour of the States at the invitation of the President.

The Advertiser's Cartoons.

There is no stronger or more effective argument than that suggested by an ably-drawn cartoon, because it is at once amusing, suggestive and perfectly unanswerable. The Advertiser is armed with a fearful weapon in Yardley's cartoons, and their artful delineation of the calf and the monkey are infinitely more effective than the sharpest editorial utterances. No wonder that Kaiser Wilhelm is rendered furious by cartoons of his majesty.—Maui News.

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The Electrical Review says that an ear specialist recently visited Thomas A. Edison and offered to cure him of his deafness. "What?" exclaimed Mr. Edison, "and give up the great advantage I have over you fellows? Why, I need it in my business—for, you see, my business is thinking, and no matter what the rest of you are doing or how much noise you are making, it doesn't bother me, and I am able to concentrate my mind fully upon the subject in hand without interruption. Give up an advantage like that! Not much, until, possibly, I get so old I cannot work any longer."

Clearance Sale

Ready-Mixed PAINTS

FOR Household Purposes

One Qt. Tins.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
1 (4) Sand Stone	\$1.00	.75
5 (40) Nile Green . . . . .	.60	.25
2 (80) Flesh Tint . . . . .	.60	.25
3 (37) Pure Lead . . . . .	.60	.25
1 (25) Maroon . . . . .	.60	.25
5 (25) Oxide . . . . .	.60	.25
2 (30) Oxide Red . . . . .	.60	.25
4 (12) Olive Green . . . . .	.60	.25
10 (11) Venetian Yellow . . . . .	.60	.25
11 (9) Pure Gray . . . . .	.60	.25
6 (3) Sage Green . . . . .	.60	.25
7 (OW) Pure White . . . . .	.60	.25
2 Five Gallon Tins of Barn and Roof Paint and \$7.50 per gallon.		

Also, Prepared Carriage Paints.

One Qt. Tins.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
1 Lemon Yellow	\$1.00	.50
2 Wine	1.00	.50
3 Vermillion	1.00	.50
1 Coach Green	1.00	.50
One Pt. Tins.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
4 Wine . . . . .	.50	.25
3 Coach Green . . . . .	.50	.25
7 Vermillion . . . . .	.50	.25
4 Lemon Yellow . . . . .	.50	.25

Also, Aspinall's Genuine English Enamel for Furniture, Etc.

One Qt. Tins.	Regular Price.	Special Price.
6 Sky Blue	\$1.50	.75
5 Pale Blue . . . . .	.50	.25
8 French Gray . . . . .	.50	.25
1 Flamingo . . . . .	.50	.25
6 Stone . . . . .	.50	.25
4 Turquoise . . . . .	.50	.25

Paint Brushes of all Kinds at Greatly Reduced Prices.

W. W. Dimond & Co.,

LIMITED.

Von Holt Block, King Street.

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INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

The salvage case of Robert B. Hind vs. brigantine Consuelo, was decided in favor of the libellant yesterday, with judgment in the sum of \$750. Paet Neumann for libellant, and Robertson & Wilder for defendant.

There does not seem to the Court to have been but one object in getting the *Upolu* at Mahukona, and that was to assist the Consuelo out to sea because of the very serious gale that was then blowing in the port of Mahukona, and the threatening danger to the Consuelo if she remained there. At any rate the *Upolu* left Alalaia about 7 o'clock a. m. and reached Mahukona about 9 o'clock for a little after. When she reached there she blew her whistle two separate

the Legislature are a fair sample of what the result of county elections would be, it is no wonder that conservative people, who only desire the welfare of the islands, naturally shrink from trusting the interests of the people in such irresponsible hands.—Maui News.

At the close of the afternoon session All was fixed at \$5,000 and a bond immediately accepted by the Judge with Loran A. Thurston as surety.

Deputy Attorney General Cathcart asked that the men indicted be arraigned at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, to which the Court agreed. In the matter of the bills the Court ordered that the Chinese who had been held pending the immigration be discharged from custody and their bail cancelled.

Grand Jury Secrecy.
It is rumored around town that the grand jury has found a true bill of indictment for perjury against the editor of an official organ—Last Saturday's Independent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

and the Hawaiian Gazette

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, May 21.
W. stmr. Maui, from Maui, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
L. I. stmr. Mauna Loa, from Honolulu, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Wednesday, May 22.
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, from the Orient.
T. S. Pearl, from Kahului, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Ger. sp. H. P. Glade, from Honolulu, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Am. sp. Chas. E. Moody, from Honolulu, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Ger. S. S. Samoa, from Honolulu, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
L. I. stmr. Kaula, from Honolulu, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Thursday, May 23.
Dr. S. S. Strangely, from Honolulu, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Am. bkt. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, 16 days from San Francisco.
A. H. S. S. Hawaiian, Bainbridge, from Honolulu, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
L. I. stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Honolulu, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
L. I. stmr. James M. Keane, Tollett, from Honolulu, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Friday, May 24.
Am. bkt. Carrollton, Jones, for the Sound in ballast.
Am. schr. Bainbridge, Lauman, for the Sound in ballast.
L. I. stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
L. I. stmr. Hana, Pederson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
Sailed from Honolulu.
Tuesday, May 21.
W. stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports.
W. stmr. Lehua, Bennett, for Molokai.
L. I. stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula.
L. I. stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Kaula.
W. stmr. Mokohi, Napala, for Kaula.
W. schr. Golden Gate, for Kaula.
Wednesday, May 22.
L. I. stmr. Hana, Pederson, for Kaula.
L. I. stmr. Iwaleia, Greene, for Kaula.
Thursday, May 23.
P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco.

ESTIMATES FOR THE POLICE.

A great deal of time was spent at yesterday's session of the Senate in reference to the high sheriff's estimate for the ensuing period, Senator Kalaupokalani being aggressive in regard to some of the items.
The Senator thought that the police on the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kaula were underpaid.
High Sheriff Brown said in reference to the matter that it does not cost as much to live on the other islands as it does in Honolulu, and besides the most of the policemen, especially those in the country districts, do not have to pay any rent for the houses in which they live. They are only called upon in cases of necessity, and between times cultivate their taro and rice fields.
In the high sheriff's estimates heretofore submitted, it is shown that he has kept well within the appropriation asked for.
In regard to the item in the appendix to the report concerning maintenance, etc., High Sheriff A. M. Brown said the reason for the increase appearing there was that the cost of feeding the prisoners had grown.
Where they paid five cents per pound for beef a short time ago, they now had to pay twelve cents per pound. Pol has increased in price from one and one-half cents to three cents per pound. The price of rice had also increased. The following is the high sheriff's estimate in full, itemized:

OAHU POLICE AND RATE OF PAY FOR ENSUING PERIOD.

Names—	Rate of Pay per Month.
High Sheriff	\$250
Deputy Sheriff	200
Second Deputy Sheriff	100
Senior Captain	150
First Watch—	
1 Captain	50
1 Lieutenant	65
20 Officers at \$20	400
2 Bicycle Officers at \$25	50
4 Mounted Officers at \$20	80
Second Watch—	
Same as first	1,335
Third Watch—	
Same as first	1,335
High Sheriff's clerk	150
Assistant clerk, High Sheriff	50
Stationer and typewriter	100
Clerk, deputy sheriff	80
2 District Court officers	150
2 Harbor Police at \$75	150
2 Patrol Wagon Drivers at \$75	150
2 Turnkeys, Police Station at \$75	150
2 Clerks, Receiving Station at \$100	200
Hack Inspector	90
Assistant Hack Inspector	100
Physician, Receiving Station	50
Chief Detective	150
Japanese Interpreter	100
4 Special Police at \$75	300
4 Special Police at \$50	200
2 Chinese Officers at \$50	100
Koolaula and Koolauapo	75
Deputy Sheriff	75
2 Officers at \$40	80
Ewa and Waianae	75
Deputy Sheriff	75
4 Officers at \$40	160
Waianae, 1 Officer	40
Total	\$7,500

JAILORS, ISLAND OF OAHU.

Names—	Rate of Pay per Month.
High Sheriff	\$250
Deputy Sheriff	200
Second Deputy Sheriff	100
Senior Captain	150
First Watch—	
1 Captain	50
1 Lieutenant	65
20 Officers at \$20	400
2 Bicycle Officers at \$25	50
4 Mounted Officers at \$20	80
Second Watch—	
Same as first	1,335
Third Watch—	
Same as first	1,335
High Sheriff's clerk	150
Assistant clerk, High Sheriff	50
Stationer and typewriter	100
Clerk, deputy sheriff	80
2 District Court officers	150
2 Harbor Police at \$75	150
2 Patrol Wagon Drivers at \$75	150
2 Turnkeys, Police Station at \$75	150
2 Clerks, Receiving Station at \$100	200
Hack Inspector	90
Assistant Hack Inspector	100
Physician, Receiving Station	50
Chief Detective	150
Japanese Interpreter	100
4 Special Police at \$75	300
4 Special Police at \$50	200
2 Chinese Officers at \$50	100
Koolaula and Koolauapo	75
Deputy Sheriff	75
2 Officers at \$40	80
Ewa and Waianae	75
Deputy Sheriff	75
4 Officers at \$40	160
Waianae, 1 Officer	40
Total	\$7,500

JAILORS, ISLAND OF MAUI.

Names—	Rate of Pay per Month.
High Sheriff	\$250
Deputy Sheriff	200
Second Deputy Sheriff	100
Senior Captain	150
First Watch—	
1 Captain	50
1 Lieutenant	65
20 Officers at \$20	400
2 Bicycle Officers at \$25	50
4 Mounted Officers at \$20	80
Second Watch—	
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Deputy Sheriff	75
2 Officers at \$40	80
Ewa and Waianae	75
Deputy Sheriff	75
4 Officers at \$40	160
Waianae, 1 Officer	40
Total	\$7,500

JAILORS, ISLAND OF KAUAI.

Names—	Rate of Pay per Month.
High Sheriff	\$250
Deputy Sheriff	200
Second Deputy Sheriff	100
Senior Captain	150
First Watch—	
1 Captain	50
1 Lieutenant	65
20 Officers at \$20	400
2 Bicycle Officers at \$25	50
4 Mounted Officers at \$20	80
Second Watch—	
Same as first	1,335
Third Watch—	
Same as first	1,335
High Sheriff's clerk	150
Assistant clerk, High Sheriff	50
Stationer and typewriter	100
Clerk, deputy sheriff	80
2 District Court officers	150
2 Harbor Police at \$75	150
2 Patrol Wagon Drivers at \$75	150
2 Turnkeys, Police Station at \$75	150
2 Clerks, Receiving Station at \$100	200
Hack Inspector	90
Assistant Hack Inspector	100
Physician, Receiving Station	50
Chief Detective	150
Japanese Interpreter	100
4 Special Police at \$75	300
4 Special Police at \$50	200
2 Chinese Officers at \$50	100
Koolaula and Koolauapo	75
Deputy Sheriff	75
2 Officers at \$40	80
Ewa and Waianae	75
Deputy Sheriff	75
4 Officers at \$40	160
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Total	\$7,500

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Safeguards the food against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

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